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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 123 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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S. S. "AKBAR" 4043 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about 28th May, 1925.

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First Class Rs. 375.
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Deck Rs. 125.

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of the passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return Tickets will be issued to First Class, Second Class and Deck pilgrims if required.

RETURN WITHOUT FOOD.
First Class, Rs. 550.
Second Class Rs. 450.
Deck, Rs. 195.

Bombay, 20th May, 1925.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
30th May	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th „	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th „	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th „	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,993
29th „	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th „	RANPURA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at specfa reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New S, S, "RANPURA," due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th „	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD s	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANAx ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th „	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
28th „	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
11th „	ALIPOREx ..	5,273	
23rd „	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th „	DELTA ..	8097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
24th May	BARJORA ..	Colombo via Calicut (for Ootacamund) & Malabar Ports
27th „	SIRSA ..	Rangoon via Tuticorin
27th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
27th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi. & Persian Gulf ports
28th „	CHINDWARA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.
29th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaita.	5970	23rdMay	28th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5845	22nd „	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th „	12th „
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th „	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	Exce ean Class	3rd Class steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	190	152

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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
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Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Jhelum	Multan City	Srinagar

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THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Lalkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Moultan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Muttree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarnur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Mathra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazzar)	Nasirad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Cocanada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Pathani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeevram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Quetta	
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry	
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dalhousie	Raipur	
Dhanbad	Rangoon	
Dhulia	Rangpur	
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi	
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Ellore	Saharanpur	
Etawah	Saidapore	
Ferozepore	Sargodha	
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Fyzabad	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
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Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khandwa	Yeotmal	

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

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Estd. 1906.

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Apply for Prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Mr. BHARUCHA, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—An experienced INSTRUCTOR for Physical Culture for the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating age, experience and requirements.
A R2333

WANTED—A BLEACHER and Finisher for a large Bleach Works in Bombay. Good prospect offered to a suitable man. Apply Box No. 783, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1159

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Mandvi High School. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R1181

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1179

WANTED—A CLERK, having full knowledge of Estate Management, English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Security Rs. 1,000/- (one thousand). Apply KARSONDAS HARI c/o Rattonshi Ernst & Co. Feltham House, Ballard Pier.
A 23318

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for two Kunvari Sahebs of the Thakor Sahib with knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem plus House free. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age and other qualifications to KARBHARI, Kotda Sangani, Kathiawar.
Kotda Sangani 21st May, 1925.
A23341

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An elderly GOVERNESS and COMPANION for a lady of a well-to-do and respectable family in Delhi. The Governess must, amongst other qualifications, be able to teach music tailoring, and cookery, with a taste in gardening also. She will also have to bring up a girl of 3 years. Board and lodging free. Apply with references and salary acceptable, to X c/o Post Master, Paharganj, Delhi.
A R1178

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for middle school. (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses. (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS. (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History; Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib Awagarh, U. P.
A 23273

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER Highly Qualified is at liberty. Salary moderate. Please write to Box No. 785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1168

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C 23313

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R1177

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MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8 Darbhanga.
F 23322

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

Bombay Chronicle.

[illegible] Fort Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale held on 16th April, 1925, by Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., Auctioneers under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos, Bar-at-Law, Receiver of the Estate of the late Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay pursuant to the consent decree, dated 15th February, 1925, in High Court Suit No. 4034 of 1922.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 12007 square yards or thereabouts (of which 10639 square yards are of the Toka tenure and 1370 square yards are Inam land), situate at Sewri in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bearing Collector's New Nos. 14230, 14234, 14243, 14261, 14293, 14356, 14406, 14442, 14430, 1442, 14918, 14442, 14915, B I A/14358, A/14367, A/14357 and 15109, New Survey Nos. 1/2443 (part), 2428 (part), IB/2429, IA/2430, 2A/2430, IA/231, IB/2431, 1/2377 and 2/2377 and Cadastral No. 269 (part) of the Parel Sewri Division and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of the China Mills, Ltd., and partly by property recently acquired by Government, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Muncherji Cama and partly by property recently acquired by Government, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the North by the property recently acquired by Government out of which a road 80 feet wide is to be made by the Bombay Municipality connecting with the Sewri New Road and another road 40 feet wide is to be made connecting the said 80 feet road with this Lot No. 4.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1925.

AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CONFIRMATORY MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 8th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. to confirm the following Extraordinary resolution that was passed on THURSDAY, 21st instant at the Extraordinary General Meeting, by requisite majority

Resolution :—"That the paid up value of 21,937 shares of the second issue be, subject to confirmation by the High Court, reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per share and that the said 21,937 shares shall rank in all respects and for all purposes as the original 18,777 shares of the first issue."

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.
C23339

B B & C I RAILWAY COY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that due to extensive alterations at BANDRA Station, the train service on SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next will be irregular. All G.I.P. Locals in to and out of BANDRA will also be cancelled on SUNDAY, the 24th as well as the G.I.P. UP Local leaving Bandra at 7-25 a.m. on Monday morning the 25th instant.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st May, 1925.
C23329

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:

Principalship of the Law College, Salary Rs. 500 p.m.
Professorship of History, Salary Rs. 500 p.m.
Demonstratorship in Physics, Salary Rs. 100 p.m.
Four Lady Lecturers for the Women's College, Salary Rs. 150 each with prospects.
One Matron for the Women's Hostel, Allowance to be settled by correspondence.
One Lady Music Teacher. Allowance to be settled by correspondence.
Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th of June, 1925.

A. B. DHRUVA
Pro. Vice-Chancellor
C23335

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd May 1925 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the rate of labour for laying Mehsana Water Works, Main and Branch pipes. These will be received by the undersigned at Mehsana at his office upto 29th May, 1925. The length of the pipe to be laid is 21051 Rft. The joints of the pipes will be either in lead wool or molten lead. Rates should be quoted separately for labour with and without the cost of jointing material. Agreement as per State Rules will have to be entered into by successful tenderer. The undersigned reserves the right either to accept or reject the lowest or any.

(Sd.) L. D. GAIKWAD,
B. Sc. L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kadi Division
Baroda State
C23339

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that subject to Government Sanction the timings of the following trains will be altered as under on and from 1st June, 1925.

MAIN LINE.
Between Bhavnagar Ter. and Wadhwan Jn.

UP TRAINS.

No. 4 Up Mail.

Bhavnagar Ter	Dep.	10 30
Wadhwan Jn.	Arr.	15 50

No. 8 Up Passenger.

Bhavnagar Ter	Dep.	18 0
Wadhwan Jn.	Arr.	0 30

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 5 Down Mail.

Wadhwan Jn.	Dep.	13 40
Bhavnagar Ter.	Arr.	18 50

No. 7 Down Passenger.

Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	17 40
Bhavnagar Ter.	Arr.	23 45

No. 1 Down Passenger.

Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	3 40
Bhavnagar Terminus	Arr.	9 30

Between Bhavnagar Ter. & Dhola Jn.

UP TRAINS.
No. 6 Up Fast Mixed.

Bhavnagar Ter.	Dep.	15 0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	17 4

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 3 Down Fast Mixed.

Dhola Junction	Dep.	12 22
Bhavnagar Ter.	Arr.	14 15

BRANCH LINES.
Sihor-Palitana Section.
UP TRAINS.
No. 12 Up Mixed.

Palitana	Dep.	16 15
Sihor Junction	Arr.	17 28

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 11 Down Mixed.

Sihor Junction	Dep.	19 15
Palitana	Arr.	20 30

Dhola-Dhasa Section.
UP TRAINS.
No. 20 Up Mixed.

Dhasa Junction	Dep.	9 40
Dhola Junction	Arr.	10 30

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 21 Down Passenger.

Dhola Junction	Dep.	12 30
Dhasa Junction	Arr.	13 22

Mahuva-Dhasa Section.
UP TRAINS.
No. 22 Up Mixed.

Mahuva	Dep.	11 0
Dhasa Jn.	Arr.	17 30

No. 20 Up Passenger.

Mahuva	Dep.	4 15
Dhasa Junction	Arr.	8 55

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 21 Down Mixed.

Dhasa Jn.	Dep.	13 34
Mahuva	Arr.	18 30

No. 19 Down Mixed.

Dhasa Jn.	Dep.	19 15
Savar Kundla	Arr.	22 0
Start again.		
Savar Kundla	Dep.	5 15
Mahuva	Arr.	9 0

Botad-Dhandhuka Section.
UP TRAINS.
No. 24 Up Mixed.

Botad Junction	Dep.	6 45
Dhandhuka Jn.	Arr.	9 15

DOWN TRAINS.
No. 35 Down Mixed.

Dhandhuka Jn.	Dep.	18 45
Botad Junction	Arr	21 20

Botad-Jasdan Section.
UP TRAINS.
No. 28 Up Mixed.

Jasdan	Dep.	10 15
Botad Junction	Arr.	12 30

Local trains Nos. 32 up and 33 down running between Bhavnagar Terminus and Sihor and the train for Season Ticket holders running between Bhavnagar Terminus and Vartej will be cancelled. The timings of other trains remain undisturbed.

S. R. IYER.
Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 20th May, 1925.
C23340

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O. B. E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st May, 1925, to the 8th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 14th May, 1925. C23320

NOTICE.

WANTED A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Municipal High School. Apply to the undersigned stating second language, experience, age and salary wanted.

M. G. INAMDAR,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
ANKLESWAR.
Ankleswar, 18th May 1925. 23317

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Benjamin Jacob and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage date the 2nd June, 1924 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 31st May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece and parcel of land situate at Ville Parle, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, East Garrison with the house thereon bearing No. 16 and 54 suburban district of Bombay and measuring about 200 square yards and bounded on the West by the property of Silvesta Fernandes on the East by the property of Eslas Gonsalves on the South by the property of Phillip Misquitta and on or towards the North by the property of Augustine Gonsalves.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BANDRA AND KURLA.

Particulars of sale relating to the immoveable properties at Bandra and Kurla to be sold in two lots by Public Auction on the respective premises on the following days by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. A. G. Grey, Receiver in (Suit No. 837 of 1924 Fatmabai, widow of Haji Ismail Goolmohomed vs. Fatmabai, widow of Mohomed Isaac Haji Abdoola Noorani and others) in pursuance of the decree absolute for sale dated the 16th April, 1925, passed in the said suit. Lot No. 1 on Sunday the 5th July 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Lot No. 2 on Sunday the 12th July 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house, consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor being house No. 32 A. situate at Bhoiwada, Bandra and containing by admeasurement about 350 square yards bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 371 of Bandra and City Survey No. 35 and Municipal House No. 32A, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the House of Bepooji Mahipat Kharker, on or towards the West and the South by the Government open land and and on or towards the North by the House of Mingel Caeton Fereira and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors in the front being House No. 153 situate at Kurla New Mill admeasuring about (1060) square yards bearing Survey No. 221 and bears no entry number and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Issak Haji Abdoola Nurani, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Hormusji Rustomji Umrigar, on or towards the West by the Agra Road and on or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Jadhavji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground or land together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon being house No. 153 situate at Kurla New Mills, District Thana admeasuring about 726 square yards bearing Survey No. 221 Plot No. 8 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sadatally Naipally Patvak on or towards the South and West by the property of Hormusji Rustomji Umrigar and on or towards the North by the Railway Fencing and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mutubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chotalal, Attorneys for Cassumbhai Haji Hassambhai one of the Receivers and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Rasiklalji Jekisandas the other Receiver in Suit Nos. 1904 of 1923 and 1071 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 4-30 (S. T.), the following:—

All these pieces or parcels of Khotcha batty fields, situate at Mouze Pahadi Turf Malad Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette and containing by admeasurement 98.43) and 1 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the records of rights under the numbers following entry Nos 361, 367, 377, 381 382 383 387, 389, 391, 392, 397, 403, 426 Survey Nos. 151, 152, 152 153 153 153 153 153, 154 154 155 156 156 Plot Nos. 2-1-5-2/6/7 0/13, 4 5/1, 11/1, 12-0-0, 2-0, Phalani Nos. 1/2/3-0-0, 2 0 0 1 2, 4/5/79 0, 4 7, Area Acres 5, 0 0, 0 2, 0, 4 1 0, 0 4, 4, 4, 0, 0, 0, Gunthas 29, 3 43, 23, 43, 12, 7, 27 1, 0, 3, 21 1 12, 26.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WITH
EDNA MURPHY
FINAL TWO CHAPTERS
"SHOULD SHE BECOME A DETECTIVE ?"
AND
'CORINNE MAKES HER CHOICE'
Lovers bid for her heart. Positions are offered her which will she choose ?
"VAUDEVILLE"
(Out of the Inkwell Cartoon)
"HIS ROYAL SLYNESS"
BY
HAROLD LLOYD
The Comedian of Comedians.
PATHE GAZETTE.
POPULAR PRICES.

WARNER BROS
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
WILL BE SHOWN
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From May 30
Would you go through fire and flood to greet life's flaming passion ?
Ask
LUCRETIA LOMBARD !

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Drama in 8 Reels
"SMOULDERING FIRES"
featuring the pretty winsome stars
PAULINE FREDRICK
LAURA LA PLANTE
The interesting story of a strong-willed woman who had to bend before—— LOVE!
As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side-pictures with it.
So please be in time,
To-Night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
A screamingly funny Goldwyn Picture in 7 parts.
THREE WISE FOOLS
LAUGHABLE! LOVABLE! DRAMA!
The story of three old fossiles trying to Please a charming pretty young woman! From the famous Broadway stage success of John Golden's play.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
A Comedy in the programme.
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture's Syndicate's
First Production
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
Time and Rates as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seeds, empty wooden casks, iron machinery, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES WOOLLEN WEFT LOHIES (SHAWLS).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Shantilal Hurjiwan's shop, Mooljee Jetha Market, Govind Chawk by order of Messrs. Sir Shapurjee Bharucha Mills Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramdutt Shrigopal the following goods:—

72 Bales Woollen Weft Lohies (Shawls).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 502-506; 468-470; 419-421; 415-417; 407-409; 403-405; Case Nos. III.; 105; 149; 150; 152; 153; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 392-404. Case No. 72; Memonwada Road

S. P. Shed on plot of Cases 141-144; and a Latrine block, at Nagdevi Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BALES AND CASES GREY, BLEACHED AND MERCERIZED JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Tamba Kanta near Hanuman Building, Pydhonie, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned merchants:

On account and at the risk of Sakalchand Khemchand (Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie)

25 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 32s.
40 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 40s.
10 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 60-2.
10 Bales Japanese Bleached Cotton Yarn 42-2.
10 Cases Japanese Mercerized Bleached Cotton Yarn (Fuji Mills) 64-2.

On account and at the risk of Lalloobhai Kevaldas.

25 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 40s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on the lots knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE.
AUCTION SALE OF A RACE HORSE "JAMNA."

By order of Mr. G. J. Rahim and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th May, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Race Horse "JAMNA" of Bay colour, once fourth in Bombay Race.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

THE DERBY

Run on 27th May

The OAKS

Run on 29th May

Commissions executed on the above and all principal English Races.

DOUBLES and TREBLES.

J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,

Chandernagore, Nr CALCUTTA

Telegram: "HANDICAP"

Wear one and luck will attend you. Secures employment; holds affection of a Lover; ensures Matrimonial felicity; corrects evil influences; protects from danger and intrigue. Over each Ring is performed potent incantations and closely guarded Mantars handed down by ancient Indian Sages. Silver, Rs. 9, 9ct. Gold, Rs. 18, 15ct. Gold, Rs. 21, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 26, 22ct. Gold, Rs. 32. Beautifully finished and set three Gems. Money refunded if your wishes are not granted in a fortnight's wear. Write very legibly when ordering, give measurement, and state in confidence the particular wish you desire granted, enclosing one quarter of the value of the quality selected. Address, Indian Charms, (Dept. 3). Post Box No. 523, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 23.

Locally heavy rain is reported from South-east Bengal. The western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma. South-east Bengal, the Punjab hills, Kashmir and local in North-west Frontier Province, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Assam, East United Provinces, South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Rangoon one inch, Bassein one and half, Diamond Island four, Noakhali three, Barisal, Khulna, Cuddies, Sonamarg and Trichinopoly one.

MR. PATHIK'S TRIAL.

APPEAL TO MAHARAJ KUMAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, May 9.

The following petition was submitted by Mr. Pathik to the Maharaj Kumar of Udaipur yesterday:—

Sir,

I was prosecuted on four charges sanctioned by the State at the instance of the Court of Wards at Begoon and a Special Tribunal was appointed by the State to try and decide the cases. The Tribunal acquitted me in three cases and in the fourth viz., keeping proscribed literature I was sentenced to a year's imprisonment beginning from the day of my arrest and, to a fine of rupees one thousand or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment with effect from the date of judgment. The Tribunal although it found me not guilty in the case of entry into Mewar, recommended the imposition of certain restrictions on my future movements in Mewar.

Against both these decisions appeals were lodged by me in the Mahadrajya Sabha (Mewar High Court) and as a rejoinder, the Prosecution also appealed to the same Court against my acquittal in the cases of sedition and abetment of sedition. That this action of the Prosecution was meant merely to counter-act my appeals and that the Prosecution had no strong case like me is apparent from the fact that in response to the advice of the Mahadrajya Sabha to the parties to withdraw their respective appeals the Prosecuting Inspector readily consented to do so.

The Full Bench of eight members of the Mahadrajya Sabha trying my cases unanimously acquitted me in the case of entry into Mewar and not retaining the recommendation of imposing restrictions on me held that the matter belonged to the discretion of the Mahakmakhas. In the case of keeping proscribed literature, Messrs. Bhooralal, Kalicharan and Bholadutta found me innocent, Messrs. Madan Mohanlal and Bhagwatilal reduced the sentence to 12 months' imprisonment, already undergone and Messrs. Takhtasingh, Nitanjannath and Bedha kept the imprisonment but minimised the fine to rupees fine hundred or in default to two months' imprisonment, also undergone already. In the sedition cases, the first five judges acquitted me while the last three sentenced me to six months' imprionment ending on the 10th may last.

You, Sir, were pleased to sanction the unanimous judgment of the Mahadrajya Sabha in the case of my entry into Mewar and the opinion of Messrs. Madan Mohanlal and Bhagwatilal in the case of keeping proscribed literature and accordingly the Mahadrajya Sabha issued the warrant of my release. I was, nevertheless, ordered to be kept under surveillance pending the decision of the Mahakmakhas on the question of my future movements in Mewar.

Both the cases in which appeals were lodged by me have thus been finally decided by you and, according to those decisions, the period of my imprisonment expired eight months ago. If to this were added even the six months imprisonment recommended by three against five members, then too my term had been completed more than two months before. Thus in the face of such a decision of the highest court of law in the State, my imprisonment for a minute longer is wholly unjustifiable from the standpoint of law and justice. And then, my confinement awaiting the orders of the executive is judicially unthinkable. It is for this reason that the ground for it has been changed into the pretext that the sedition cases have not been decided by you. Nothing can surpass the illegality and injustice involved in keeping a man under restraint even after he has undergone his full term merely because his adversary's appeal has not been finally disposed of.

According to legal procedure, I was entitled to receive copies of the Maharajya Sabha judgments before your final orders thereon, to enable me to submit my objections, if any, in time. But despite my request those copies have not been furnished to me uptill now. The weight of my objection is all the clearer from the fact that among the members convicting me Messrs Takhtasingh and Bedla are Jagirdars against whose oppressions has been this agitation. They are moreover, neither lawyers nor have they taken adequate part in the appeal proceedings. The latter reason also holds in the case of Pandit Niranjan Nath. On the other hand, the five members of the Mahadraj Sabha and the three members of the special Tribunal who have acquitted me in the sedition cases are not only eminent lawyers of Mewar but have also participated in the proceedings continuously. Under these circumstances, it was but just and naturally meet for you, Sir, to have accepted their opinion and released me.

On the contrary, a commission has been appointed by you to consider both cases of sedition without my knowledge. It consists of Messrs. Prabhas Chandra Chatterjee, Dharmarain, Amansingh, Jagannathsingh Mehta, Balwantsingh Kothari, Jagannath Dhikria and Aswini Kumar. I have no formal information as yet as to what the object of the commission is and by what law and with what powers it has been appointed. Nor have I been given an opportunity to submit my objections against this procedure which is unprecedented in the world of law and justice. The one immediate effect of this procedure is manifest in an unwarranted prolongation of my confinement while in the worlds of Mr. Dharmanarain, a minister, my release is bound similarly to be delayed 'for a very long time'. The composition of the commission precludes all hopes of getting justice at its hands. Messrs. Chatterji and Kothari have personspite against me. Mr. Dhikria is one of the most unpopular district Hakims in Mewar. Messrs. Amansingh, Mehta and Kothari are jagirdars while Messrs. Chatterjee and Dharmanarain being ministers have participated in the sedition. Last but not the least, none of the members of this commission save Pandit Aswini Kumar has a purely judicial status. Under these conditions and in a case involving the interests of the jagirdars and the mutual rights of the rulers and the rules, how can unalloyed justice and unprejudiced opinion be expected from a commission so constituted? Thus, while grave injustice is being done to me in my ignorance and the visits of my pleaders have been stopped, my legal advisor has to face unusual delays in obtaining interviews with me. All these considerations make me reasonably afraid that my opponent have misrepresented facts to you and in order to gain their questionable ends have given an undesirable turn to the case. I have, however, still hope in your lone of justice.

It is, therefore, prayed that you will be pleased to dismiss the commission annul its proceedings, accept the decision of the majority of the Mahadrajya Sabha members and order my release without the least delay. In the meantime orders may kindly be immediately issued to supply copies of the Mahadrajya Sabha judgments to me and general permission for my legal advisor Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhary to interview me when necessary.

It is humbly requested in the end that in view of the increased importance of the situation I may be favoured with information about your orders on this petition tomorrow."

I understand that the intervention of the Maharana Sahib will be sought, if necessary in the interests of justice.

SIR SURENDRANATH'S PANACEA.

"PROVIDE MORE FUNDS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS."

Calcutta, May, 22.

Sir Surendranath Banerjee, President, Indian Association, has sent the following cable to the Earl of Reading, India Office, London:—

"The Indian Association emphasises the urgent necessity of providing more funds to provincial Governments so that there may be reasonable opportunities for directing attention of, the public and electorates to the constructive problems. The Association is of the opinion that attention to such problems is the best antidote against destructive criticisms and movements. The Association believes that if the Reforms were severely handicapped acute from the inauguration by financial stringency in the provinces the position would perhaps have been better. In Bengal specially the financial handicap was extremely severe. Bengal retrenched over one crore and seventy-five Lakhs imposed three new taxes and had remission of provincial contrications of sixty-three lakhs Yet Bengal had hardly enough to meet her current expenditure and no money for development. If Bengal's financial position were better the fate of the Reforms would have been different, the export duty on jute, first imposed as a wartime measure, is Bengal's special contribution to the Central revenues. In view of Bengal's peculiar difficulties admitted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the recommendations of that Committee for special treatment, the relief granted by three years' remission od provincial contributions proving wholly indequate the Association respectfully urges that Your Excellency may be pleased to obtain in consultation with the Right Hon, the Secretary of State a change of the Devolution rules from Parliament so as to allot half of the jute export duty to Bengal. Bengal's political and economic condition is passing through a crisis. This change in the Devolution Rules will beneficially effect the life and activities of the people of Bengal and their outlook on political situation. The Association understands from press reports that Your Excellency is discussing with the Secretary of State problems arising out of the Government of India Act and its administration. The Association therefore takes the liberty of availing itself of this opportunity on informally bringing this very important matter to Your Excellency's notice."

AT DR. RAY'S CENTRE.

MAHATMAJI AT TALORA

PABNA, May 23.

Mr. Gandhi spent yesterday at the Talora khadi centre started by Sir P. C. Ray where he attended a public meeting in the evening. Sir P. C. Ray came to Talora for this occasion and received Mr. Gandhi and the party at the station.

Mr. Gandhi arrived at Pabna this morning. The municipality, the district board and the public will present addresses this evening.

The party leaves for Calcutta to-night reaching there to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FALLEN POLICE OFFICERS IN MOPLAH REBELLION.

MADRAS, May 23.

The unveiling ceremony of the marble obelisk in memory of the fallen police officers during the last Mopla rebellion was performed on the 22nd instant at Calicut by Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Mr. Armitage narrated the marvellous feats of galliantry exhibited by each one of the fallen heroes in their attempt to protect their homes and hearths against the onslaught of Mopla fanatic[illegible]

SILK DUTIES.

MANCHESTER COTTON INTERESTS AGAINST MODIFICATIONS.

LONDON, May 23.

Various meetings of the cotton interests were held in Manchester yesterday for discussing the modification of the silk duties and other questions.

A meeting representing the associations affiliated to the Cottonspinners' Manufacturing Association passed a resolution strongly protesting even against the modifications and expressing the opinion that in view of the sacrifices of revenue resulting from them there was less justification, from a financial point of view, for "imposing restrictions, difficulties, delays and additional burdens."

The Shipping Merchants Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce after considering Mr. Churchill's reply to Lancashire's arguments against the duties and rebate, has issued a statement saying that it is convinced that no method could be devised resulting in anything, but a serious and most damaging obstruction to the trade. The committee has authorised its representative to meet Mr. Churchill again.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners a resolution was unanimously passed that the Federation should immediately cable the Secretary for Agriculture at Washington cancelling the notice it has given to withdraw from the original Cotton Standards Agreement, and authorising the signing of the amended supplementary agreement.

The Cotton Trade Provisional Emergency Committee discussed the adverse conditions affecting the trade and urged that stronger measures should be adopted including the formulation of a scheme of control and recommenced that compulsory power should be sought for the collection of statistics of production and consumption also stocks with a view to regulating production according to the demand.

The Silk Section of the London Chamber of Commerce denies that it concurs in the decisions of the recent conference of the silk interests with Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

DASH TO NORTH POLE.

AMUNDSEN AERIAL ATTEMPT.

LONDON, May 22.

Oslo.—It is reported that Captain Amundsen started at 5.15 yesterday evening from King's Bay for the North Pole, which he is expected to reach at midnight if all goes well and flying will have ended within forty-eight hours from start. Amundsen's machines are carrying twenty-four hundred kilogrammes of Benzine and provisions for thirty days in the event of necessity to return on foot. Meteorolegists predict two days' good weather.—Reuter.

DACOITY AT FAZILPUR.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

It is reported from Fazilpur railway station that at about half past one this morning some thirty dacoits wearing masks and carrying guns and other weapons raided the house of a wealthy local money-lender, and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 4,000. A nephew of the money-lender was shot and other inmates of the house were assaulted and bound with ropes.—A. P.

PUBLICATION OF ALLEGED OBSCENE ADVERTISMENT.

LAHORE, May 23.

Mohansingh, aged 20, Editor, printer and publisher of the now defunct vernacular newspaper "Sardar" is being prosecuted by the Punjab Government under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code for publication of an alleged obscene advertisement. The accused in his statement before the Court of the first class magistrate said he was a newspaper seller and was engaged by Thakar Ram Singh, Manager of "Sardar" as an ordinary servant and his duty was to take the newspaper when published to agents or newspaper hawkers. The manager persuaded him to sign a document and represented to him that the paper was run by Government who would be his surety. Being thus assured the accused signed the declaration form which was in Urdu. He could not write or read either English or Urdu but could only sign his name in Urdu.—A. P.

CYCLONE RELIEF BY GOVT.

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

The Government of Madras have received a detailed report from the Collector of Kistna district regarding the recent cyclonic disturbances in the district and the damage caused to public buildings, railways and private property. By way of urgent relief measures he has recommended free grants of forest produce for housing loans under the Agricultural Loans Act and small monetary and food doles. He has also asked the Government to place one lakh of rupees at his disposal for distribution as loans to sufferers. —A. P.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY MEETING.

Under the auspicees of the Bombay Municipal National Party a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House, when speeches were delivered by several leaders on the importance of enrolment of municipal voters. Mr. Shivdas Chapsy was in the chair. The full report [illegible]

THE ALLIANCE BANK.

POSITION OF LIQUIDATION.

CALCUTTA, 22nd May.

The liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla in a statement to the press say: In view of the numerous enquiries as to the probable date and amount of the next dividend and the position of liquidation generally we think the following short report will be of interest to the general body of creditors of the Bank. The claims of unsecured creditors amount to little over Rs. 8 1/2 crores. It will be apparent that to pay a dividend of one anna in the rupee on this figure a sum of over Rs. 50 lakhs is required. We expect to be in a position to declare such a dividend early in August next provided that negotiations now pending with the provisional liquidators who are acting under the directions of the court in London result in the release of certain funds for remittance to India. Surprise has been expressed at the length of the time between the first and the second dividends but this is due, we think to the advance by the Imperial Bank being erroneously regarded as the first dividend. Whereas as a matter of fact the first dividend was only declared payable after 15th September last. Realisation is proceeding normally and liquidation income for the past year was in excess of the liquidation expenses We see no reason to modify our previous estimate that unsecured creditors will eventactually receive 75 per cent of their claims. But it should be borne in mind the liquidation will be protracted owing to the nature of unrealised assets. It is not possible at present to say when the third dividend will be paid but as soon as requisite amount for one anna in the rupee is available declaration will be made.—A. P.

ORGANISING MUSLIMS.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S CAMPAIGN.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Speaking to-day as president of the Muslim Conference at Berhampur (Bengal) Mr. Fazlul Huq briefly explained what he proposed to do. First he would take a census of all Musjids with all the necessary information and make those Musjids units of organisation in the district. Secondly he would start a bi-weekly paper in Bengali which would be the political organ of the Moslem community and conducted on much the same lines as Dr. Kitchlew's "Tanzim". The paper should be the real vehicle not only of Moslem political thought but also of their religion and be the instrument of instruction for the Moslem masses and lastly he would organise Moslem young men into Khandemul Islam Society on the lines of the Servants of India Society.—A.P.

LOSS OF A CARGO BOAT.

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Information has just received here that a large cargo boat carrying ten thousand bags of Burma rice from Aracan and bound for Chittagong was overtaken by storm at place near Narikelbagan not far from Akyad Harbour last week and sank in the Bay of Bengal. The loss is said to have exceeded more than a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

LONDON, May 22.

Sir Hugh Clifford arrived here from Nigeria to-day and will proceed to Ceylon to take up the Governorship in a few months' time.—Reuter's Special.

SUPER-TAX PROCEEDS.

LONDON, May 22.

The report of the Commissioners of Inland revenue for the year ending March 1924 shows 89 thousand persons paid 62½ millions sterling super-tax on a total income of 510 millions. One hundred and thirty-four persons had an income of over hundred thousand sterling a year each.—Reuter's Special.

THAT NAGPUR KNIGHT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Why of all others has Reuter sought a special interview of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, that Knight of Nagpur? And whom does the knight represent, when he expresses his opposition to the introduction of Provincial autonomy? Not, Nagpur, by any means. And not the Parsis, certain. For, all Parsi papers, the "Jame," the "Kaiser", the "Sanj", the "Samachar", the "Praja Mitra", the "Satya Mitra"—they all have demanded Provincial Autonomy. Then whom does the Nagpur Knight represent? Himself and his beloved benign bureaucracy!

FIRE IN MADRAS.

Madras, 24th May.

A big fire occurred on Saturday midnight as a result of which the store room of Messrs. Crompton & Co., Electrical Engineers was completely gutted and a large number of electrical bulbs and other goods were destroyed. Fire engines were immediately on the scene. The loss is estimated at Rs. two lakhs. It is understood that it is partly covered by insu[illegible]

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

NEW YORK, April 23.

COTTON

Although the situation in Texas has become more critical during the past week as a result of the continued lack of rain and of the unusually high temperatures which have been registered almost daily throughout the State, there has been no pronounced increase of bullish activity. This can be accounted for neither by reference to the statistical position, which continues to indicate the possibility of a very small carry-over, nor by the reports received from Southern spot markets where there is a steady demand for premium staple cotton and a scarcity of offerings. The failure of the protracted drouth to have more than a sustaining effect on values is, we think, due primarily to the fact that several weeks must elapse before all hope of Texas making a satisfactory crop may be definitely abandoned. It is realized that in the event of the dry area being relieved by heavy rains in the near future, there would be a sharp break in prices, for the outlook in the other cotton growing States has seldom at this time been more favorable. Another factor which tends to restrict bullish enthusiasm is the widespread belief that present conditions in the cotton textile trade both here and abroad are not such as to warrant any material advance above present levels.

The downward trend in the price of cotton goods continues, but business, except in print cloth constructions, is generally quiet. Only a considerable improvement in the situation is likely to prevent further curtailment of manufacturing activity. Mills are reported to be fairly well covered on their raw material requirements for this season, and unless new crop prospects become seriously impaired, active competition for the small remaining supplies of old crop cotton is not likely to develop.

Weather conditions will, of course, continue to be ruling factor and until the drouth is relieved in Central Texas, a cautious attitude may be advisable. However, at this price level, we still prefer sales on advances.

VIZ AGAPATAM.

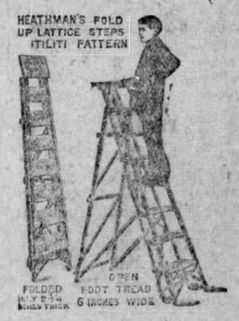
MADRAS, 22nd May.

The Port of Vizagpatam having been separated from the Eastern group of ports with the ultimate object of declaring it as a major port the Harbour authorities have since placed orders in India for a grab dredger, five hundred barges and mooring costing in all over 2 lakhs of rupees.

Regarding the proposed railway extension from Vizagpatam to Raipur, the Chief Engineer, Deputy Engineers and Architect of the Bengal Nagpur Railway visited the Vizagpatam Port recently in connection with the construction of the new marshalling yards station and other buildings. It is understood that land is now being acquired for this line. It will be remembered the Secretary of State for India in Council accorded sanction for both these projects in March last.—A. P.

ENGLISH FOLDING LADDERS

Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.



Particulars from

BALSARA & Co.

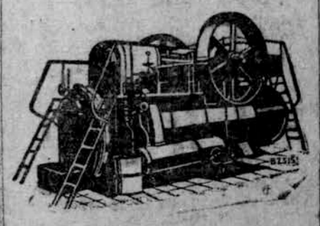
29, Medows St., FORT.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 23.

A further decline of 7 points in old crop and unchanged to 10 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced at the opening but later eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool also been reported 20 to 22 points lower. The decline was due to local operators selling on crop accounts favourable.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co., cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Good demand. Shorts covering on weakness. Tone of market better. Weather clear except for South-West cloudy."

With New York futures reporting a slight decline, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 440 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate. At the outset. Commission Houses and general selling caused the market to give way steadily to Rs. 438 but on Jobbers buying the rate improved to Rs. 439. since then the rate fluctuated within range of a rupee viz.:—Rs. 435 and Rs. 439 the market at 4-30 p.m. closing at Rs. 439. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 438-8, and going up by a rupee on buying by a Japan House closed quiet at Rs. 438-8 at 6-30 p.m. on Bazar operators selling.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May after having opened to-day at Rs. 445 and there being practically no business in this contract the market remained steady around Rs. 444—45. Fully good M G. Bengal May and July were respectively quoted at Rs. 374 and Rs. 375.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate demand from shippers for nice early Berars. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 23.

Fully Good	Broach	April/May	..	446
" "	"	July/Aug.	..	438 1/2
" "	Bengal	May	..	376
" "	"	July	..	374

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22th May 1925.

Cotton	7684	Bales
Wheat	33147	Owts
Linseed	31770	"
Rape etc.	15355	"
Gingellyseed	2572	"
Poppyseed	427	"
Groundnuts	6088	"
Cottonseed	8955	"
Rice	90025	"
Myrsbollams	1250	"
Cottonseed	16570	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	734	"
Jowar	798	"
Masar	Nil	"
Barley	1284	"
Bajri	2222	"
Coal	1267	Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

			Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	..	..
"	Fine	M.G.	.. 390	..
"	F.G.M.G.	375	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine	M.G.	.. 390	..
"	F.G.M.G.	375	..	..
Punjab Americans		MG.	440/50	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	400	430/40 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	..	400	430/40 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine	M.G.	390/400	420 ..
Pulgaon ..	"	"	400	420/25 ..
Dhamangaon	"	"	390/400	420 ..
Amraoti ..	"		360/75	410 ..
Khamgaon-Akola		"	360/70	400/10 ..
Mulkapur		"	340/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh		"	325/35	360/70 ..
"	F.G.M.G		..	.. ..
Broach	Fine	M.G.	..	470/75 ..
" Fully Good		"	..	450/52 ..
Muthia	Fine	"	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.		..	.. ..
Dharwar		S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta		M.G.	..	445/55 ..
Westerns		"	..	360/400 ..
"		H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj		M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia		"	..	470 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay May 23.

New York Market 22nd May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.79	July	22.87+08	22.72	—07
23.12	Oct.		22.12	—
21.90	Jan.	21.90 —	21.90	—
22.22	Mar.		22.12	—10

New York Spot on 21st May 23.65 -15, New Orleans 23.60.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 22.95 (11 a.m.), lowest 22.60 (11.10 a.m.) range .35 points. Quiet market.

Liverpool Market 22nd May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.51	May			12.31	—20
12.53	Jul.	12.27—26	12.34—19	12.32	—21
12.07	Oct.	11.80—27		11.85	—22
11.94	Jan.			11.72	—22
	Egyptian				
22.15	Nov.			22.00	—15
21.25	Jan.			21.10	—15

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-15 a.m.: Entire belt much warmer. No rains.

(2) Cabled 12-10 p.m.: Local operators liquidating owing to disappointing action of New York previous day. Market steadied by considerable trade fixing call sales. Spot sales 8,000 bales.

(3) Cabled 2-15 p.m. Apart from drought in Southern Texas, crop accounts are generally favourable.

(4) Cabled 4-45 p.m.: Reported J.W. Jay and Co.'s estimate condition of crop 77.5 per cent. increase in acreage 5 per cent.

American Cross Rate 4.75

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 23.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	455/60	445	438 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	390/400		
" M. G. Black leaf.	360/75		
Bengal M. G. Fine	393/395		
" M. G. F. G.	375/80	373	375
Khandesh Black leaf	315/340		
Khandwa/Sanavad	340/60		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	325/50		
Harda	335/400		
Ujjain	340/385		
Parbhani Purna.x	350/360		
Nander.x	360/75		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	310/350		
Wardha/Warora.	430/440		
Nagpur	440/45		
Katol	450/60		
Adoni	400/410		
Sindh/American	470/475		
Sangli/Miraj	435/440		
Bagalkot	410/415		
Coompta	430/450		
Tirupur	490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	420/30		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	410/20		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 22-5-25	9127000	6549000
" Yesterday do	4000	12000
Exports to date do	7633000	5281000
Stock at Ports 22-5-25	562000	387000
" Interior Towns. do	376000	363000
" Liverpool do	953000	132000
Visible Supply 6-5-25	2579000	1618000
Quantity in Sight do	14111000	10745000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
7084	3167715	3048462	3217363.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 21st May.

1924-25	1923-24
12777	19122

Total Stock in Bombay on 21-5-25 9,31,123 B/s. last year—8,75,342 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 21st May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	548326	955945	662659
China	240976	181453	318036
Japan	1243663	1134397	1415834
Coast-Ports	26595	47070	43368
Total	2057560	2318865	2439896
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	4579	7425	13780
China Japan & Coast ports	55005	40034	67069
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
70-14-0	21-8-6	68-8-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York declined 7 to 10 points and Liverpool 20 to 22 points.

Here the market opened at Rs. 440 for July-August Broach and has since declined to Rs. 437½ with April-May at Rs. 444 and Bengals at Rs. 374 for both positions. We refer our clients to our Weekly Report published yesterday for our opinion.

Sampin closed yesterday at 284.20 289.00 and 288.50 for May, August and September, these rates being 2.50, 3.30 and .90 down for May, August and September respectively.

Ready Cotton:—The demand yesterday was slightly better.

Marwadi Bazaar Saturday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach May Rs. 444 July-August Rs. 438½. Bengal May Rs. 372 July Rs. 375.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yestraday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	285,154	336,410
Central India	135	317,209	297,316
Barsi and Nagar	108	192,278	192,628
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,023	100,376
Berar	241	552,629	626,642
Central Provinces	87	251,173	254,900
Total Oomras	571	1,692,466	1,808,272
Dholera	2,765	217,563	161,070
N.W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,842
Rajputana	103	67,327	79,291
Sind-Punjab	363	352,055	302,279
Broach	2,415	459,263	302,447
Coompta & Dharwar	633	104,003	140,527
Westerns-Northerns	255	62,321	64,775
Coconada		1,253	335
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		22,670	23,879
Persian	9	4,043	7,044
American		9,649	
Egyptian and African	570	41,895	36,882
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,487	819
Total	7,684	31,67,715	30,48,462

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,020	546,326	955,945
Japan & China	6,550	1,484,639	1,315,850
Coast Ports	935	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.		12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		59,584	29,591
Total	10,505	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.

Mid. American Spot:—

Universal Standard 12.84 Fair demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.25

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	22.95
October	22.25
January	21.98

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	22.2
October	22.16
January	21.94

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

July	23.40
October	21.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	12.31	—20
July	12.30	—23
October	1184	—23
December	11.74	—22
January	11.72	—22
March	11.72	—22

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23.

July	12.33 + 01
October	11.86 + 01
January	11.73 + 01

London, May 22.

Belgium	9730
Athens	unreceived

Cuban Sugar 12 5-8 June sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 22.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

May	12.31	—20
June	12.29	—20
July	12.32	—21
August	12.18	—21
September	12.02	—21
October	11.85	—22
November	11.76	—22
December	11.74	—22
January	11.72	—22
February	11.72	—21
March	11.73	—21
April	11.71	—22
May	11.70	—23

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 22.

May	27.45	—14
June	26.55	—34
July	25.75	—34
August	24.70	—35
September	23.75	—34
October	23.15	—29
November	22.00	—15
December	21.70	—15
January	21.10	—15
February	21.00	—15
March	20.85	—15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

Scinde	Good	9.35
	Fully Good	9.75
	Fine	10.15
Bengal	Good	9.45
	Fully Good	9.85
	Fine	10.25
Oomra	Good	10.15
	Fully Good	10.55
	Fine	10.95
Broach	Good	10.75
	Fully Good	11.15
	Fine	11.55

CABLE FROM A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Good demand by short on weakness, tone of market better."

WHEAT.

London, May 22.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. May/June sellers 62/3

Rozario Santa Le—64 lbs. May/June sellers 62/6

Tone:—Argentine Wheat closed dull and easier.

Australian May/June sellers 61/3. Closed quiet and easier.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 62/6. Steady.

Soft Red Karachi May/June nominal 62

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 16/

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct/Dec sellers 16/2½

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct/Dec sellers 16/3½

RUBBER.

London, May 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 25 1/2

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June value 27/-

Tone:—Very irregular and nervous, closing firmer.

Bibbed Smoked Sheets June paid and [illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING RATES.

Bombay, May 23.

Market opened to-day weak and declined generally in all the scrips with sympathy of Bombay Dyeing and Century It is rumoured that the bull operator himself heavily sold Dyeing and Century. There was a drop of Rs. 100 in Dyeing and Rs. 50 in Century. Dyeing opened at Rs. 980 and dropped to Rs. 880 and closed at Rs. 891. Century opened at Rs. 445 dropped to Rs. 395 and closed at Rs. 405. Fazuls opened at Rs. 845 dropped to Rs. 812 and closed at Rs. 828-12. In other scrips Pearl declined to Rs. 485 and closed at Rs. 490. India Malwa steady at Rs. 380. Crescent transacted at Rs. 215. Nagpore declined to Rs. 445 and closed at Rs. 451. Swadeshi was steadier at Rs. 470. New Great at Rs 320.

There was an excitement in Madhowji shares which opened at Rs. 337 and closed at Rs. 347. The brokers of the bull operator were desperately buyers and did not allow a fall of a rupee in the scrip. About 1,500 shares they had to buy. Looking to the boll oprator it is not advisable to go on short in this scrip.

In cash cotton mill shares Pabaney was transacted at Rs. 335. Ceylon at Rs. 48-12. Dawn at Rs. 610.

In Miscellaneous McKenzies were quoted at Rs. 325. Burma Trading fully paid transacted at Rs.330 and that of Partly was in demand at Rs. 385. Tata 2nd (Pref.) transacted at Rs. 27; (Defd.) at Rs. 46; and (Ord.) at Rs. 30.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	72
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	..	44
Central	25	1½	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1417-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	360
Union	7½	..	3-13
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-14
Central India Mining	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O.	250	..	35
Katni Cement O.	100	..	46-4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	42
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	822-8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	135
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal	100	15 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	62-8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	140
Scindia Steam	30	14-0	6-2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	470
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	780
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	97-8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	935
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	57 p.c.	885
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	360
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	1020
Indian Cotton	125	20	192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600
Volkart U. P.	500	50	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	142-8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	330
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	80 pre
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	4-8
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	27-8
Tata Iron Defd.	150	..	94
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	30	..	47-8
Thacker	75	..	13-8
Telephone	50	..	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	24-4
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	5-12
New India	25	1-0	12-12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	897-8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	440
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	40
Central India O.	100	16	45
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	40
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	16
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	215
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	..	620
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	335
Edward Sassoon	200	..	120
Elphinstone O.	100	..	19-8
Emperor Edward	500	..	380
Fazulbhoy	250	20	828-12
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	10-3-12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	215
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	380
Indian Woollen	50	..	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	90
Kastoorchand	500	..	110
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1075
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	342-8
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	200
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	107-8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	10	225
New Great Eastern	200	10	320
Osmanshahi (100)	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	490
Phœnix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapore	1,000	1200	10500
Simplex	250	..	137-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	470
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	72-8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68	7
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	86	2
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	98	6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	104	15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	100	15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101	5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	103	14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104	8
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	103	4
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	74	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	97	8

percent. Paper and 5percent 1933 Brod were in demand.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 98 11

Tone of Market—Firm Buyers predominate Sellers Scarce

Bank Rate 6 % Since 21-5-25

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations			
Ahmedabad Advance				400
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	987-8	987-8	880	897-8
Century	446-4	446-4	395	405
Central India	452-8	452-8	445	451-4
Colaba Land	110	110	106-4	107-8
Crescent	215	212-8	215	
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	848-12	848-12	810	828-12
Finlay				130
Globe				50
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				215
Indore Malwa		380	377-8	380
Kohinoor				1075
Madhowjee	340	347-8	335	347-8
Mathuradas				240
Meyer Sassoon				107-8
Mysore				120
New Great	327-8	327-8	317-8	320
Pabaney				335
Pearl	500	500	482-8	490
Phonix				450
Simplex	155	157-8	150	157-8
Swadeshi	475	475	470	470
SwanMills				160
Tata Mill				72-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	142-8
Bombay Steam	72-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	96-14
Bundi Cement	7-14
Indian Cement	35
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	46-4
Shivrajpur	42-0
Tata Hydro	941-4 941-4 935 935
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	50 45 50 47-8

SHARES.

London, May 22.

Hongkong Bank	£140
Chartered Bank	£ 20 3/8
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O Bank	£ 10 7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/16

RAPESEEDS.

London, May 22.

[illegible] Bold May/June sellers

[illegible]ne sellers £22 3/4.

May/June nominal £23½

BARLEY.

London, May 22.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T., 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T., 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 1/32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs., 683.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs., 743.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 733.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 115-8.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 111-8.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 253.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 207.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158-4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol., 4.86-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs., 94.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs., 97.30.
London—Rome Liras, 120.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 22.

Stockholm	18.17
Christiania	28.85
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	25.13
Prague	164.12

London, May 22.

Weekly Bullion Shipments £408.865

London, May 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 94.30
Exchange on London in Germany 204.12
Exchange on London in Italy 100.17

New York, May 22.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 23

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

London Discounts 3 mos. 4 3-4 per cent.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-7-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
Money 1 mos. 5½ per cent.
Money 3 mos. 5½ per cent.
Money 6 mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 23.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-9-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-8-6.
English 10 oz. Bar, Rs. 21-11-9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 219-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-15.

London, May 22.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-1.
Silver forward, d. 31-2.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. China bought to cover sale. China was a large buyer at lower rate. Market has a more steady appearance

LINSEED.

London, May 23

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags for May/June sellers £22-3/8, May/June buyers £22 1/4.

Tone:—Occasionally dearer, but demand was quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/August sellers 44 1/8

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Dec sellers 44 1/8.

London, May 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was quiet and demand poor. Closed at £20 3/8 sellers for May/June.

Linseed Bombay May/June sellers £23½

Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £9 15/16

Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £23.

Quiet and cheaper paid. May to June 15th paid £23.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

METAL REPORT.

London, May 23

Tin Block £250 1/2

London, May 21.

Belgium (unchanged).

Athens 27750

GOVT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

NATION'S PROSPERITY IN DANGER.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' INTERIVEW.

Interviewed by a Representative of the "Chronicle" Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that the statement in the Press Communique that the Ways and Means position of the Government of India in India and in London had improved to such an extent that it would be possible to meet estimated excess of disbursements over receipts during the year, by drawing on cash balances, was extraordinary and important. It is interesting to remember that exactly two months back the Assembly was being persuaded by the Finance Member to pass the Finance Bill. The natural inference would be that the Finance Member could not foresee even two months back a saving of Rs. 12 crores. A Budget that can go wrong by twelve crores in two months, or to put it the other way, twenty lakhs per day, must be a Budget based on very loose figures. Of course some members of the Assembly would ask the Finance Member for details of this "wind fall" but Sir Purshotamdas expected the Government of India necessarily and of themselves to give the details of the unexpected improvement which enabled them to do away with the necessity of floating a loan of twelve crores said two months back to be required by the Government. When members of the Assembly asked for a remission of taxation either in the postal rates or in the salt duty, or in regard to the correctly much abused and considerably misunderstood Cotton Excise Duty, the Finance Member pleaded that any tinkering with the proposed figures on ever so urgent or important grounds would enable the Government of India to disown their responsibility for the Budget. Perhaps the Finance Member then did not realise that the result of the wrong currency policy he was persisting in might before sixty days had expired compel him to modify his own calculations to the extent of twelve crores. Sir Purshotamdas does not overlook that Sir Basil named Rs. 12 crores as the maximum figure of his loan. It would be useful to know how the Ways and Means have improved so well even to the extent of say Rs. 8 crores out of the maximum of Rs. 12 crores indicated as the maximum figure of the loan.

This climb down of the Government of India, Sir Purshotamdas said, is an index of the inherent weakness of the position taken up by the Government of India, a position which they tried with so much extra force to maintain in the Assembly last March.

"WRONG AND ALMOST UNJUSTIFIED POLICY."

To his mind this modification by the Government is a thing which is forced on the Government as a result of their own wrong and almost unjustified policy, which they sought to perpetuate on India in matters of currency and exchange. Whilst pleading for the consumer in India in a manner which cannot convince anybody who understands the problems, Sir Basil Blackett laid the foundation of a short-sighted policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. At a most difficult time which affects the trade and commerce all over the world, the Finance Member had been a party to a further handicap to India by high exchange, and has successfully jeopardised even the normal working of the commercial and industrial classes in India by making money not only dear, but almost scarce, for any but the very first class credits. Whilst nominally the Bank Rate has gone up to seven per cent. only since January last, for all practical purposes for our merchants, and second class shopkeepers, and petty dealers in Bazaars, money cannot be said to have been cheaper than last year. The large imports of gold into India, which has attracted the attention of England, and the rest of the world, has not only not relieved monetary stringency here, but has added to it. Gold cannot be tendered to the Currency Office except at Rs. 10 to the sovereign, although the Finance Member's artificial policy has made gold cheaper in India than elsewhere in the world, it is yet very far from being on a parity of Rs. 10/- to the sovereign, and gold has therefore to be finance out of the meagre currency available here, the result being that India gets the benefit of importation of gold the wrong way.

What would be the result of this policy as reflected in figures of customs and income tax revenue remains to be seen. By adopting 1 s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. as the figure for exchange in the Budget, the Finance Member expected to get close upon four crores of rupees on the credit side of the Budget. Even if 1s. 6d. is maintained all through the current year it remains to be seen whether the income and super-tax revenues will not be less by more than Rs. 4 crores, which the Finance Member expected to save by the higher exchange.

All such attempts at artificial credits must bring in their own reaction, and it is possible that the Government of India have seen this by now and hence they have taken the first step of notifying to the public that they will not raise money on any new loan this year.

A very interesting point to be noticed is the one referred to in my Budget speech that the Finance Member was not satisfied with twenty-one crores of rupees, he had snatched off in various conrners of the Government of India's account Books from April 1923, but still persisted in following a policy of *unduly* strengthening the position of the Government of India at the expense of the tax-payer, and the trade and commerce of India. In 1923-24 they had a surplus of Rs. 7 crores which they wrote off against certain items, and where they had no such items to write off, they adjusted the balance to the Debt Redemption head. In 1924-25 they did the same to the extent of Rs. 4 crores. Besides these two years, including the proposed for 1925-26, the Government of India have, in with the permission of the Assembly provided additional depreciation and reserve funds for the Railways of India for Rs. 10 crores. The total of the three items, therefore, comes to Rs. 21 crores for 1923 to the end of the current year. Of this only Rs. 10 crores have been approved of by the Assembly and it could be safely said that the Assembly would not have agreed to the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finances of the country if they were aware in September 1924 of the policy of the Finance Member as revealed by the figures given in the last Budget speech regarding the two previous years.

OPPOSITION TO TEXATION REMISSION.

The strength with which the Finance Member opposed any remission of taxation last March, said sir Purshottamdas, is not conducive to increased trust on the part of the Assembly in the Government of India, recognising the Assembly's anxiety for a reasonable policy of strengthening the Financial position of the Government of India.

Sir Basil Blackett may take consolation in having collected till now enough money to do away with the necessity of borrowing twelve crores of rupees this year for capital expenditure and to that extent the rates for Government securities may appreciate, but the propserity of the country as reflected in the condition of ftrade and industry would be found ta be extremely low. To this extent Government will find they have purchased better credit for themselves in the financial market at a dear price. Whether that is a consolation to the Government ot not remains to be seen. It certainly cannot be a consolation to those who are anxious to see the country advance in all directions, since there is not doubt that, the state of commerce and industry at the present time in India is far from satisfactory and cheerful, and the buying power of the people as a whole has been sadly low. One natural result of this is terrible unemployment of the middle classes and if only the people of India agitate half as much as the people of the United Kingdom, there is no doubt that the hands of Government would be forced to a more sensible policy without any further delay.

The Press Lommunique may be construed as making the stage where the Government of India was compelled to notice the symptoms, which were foretold by some members in the Assembly, and which were overlooked with the usual bureaucratic firmness.

It is to be hoped that no false sense of prestige would prevent Government from taking the correct course and meeting the ailment in the only manner it should be met, so as to stop the development of a dangerous or hopeless condition. The prosperity of the nation as a whole is in a dangerous condition as one of the results of the Government's policy till now in currency and exchange matters.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji intends standing as a candidate for membership of the Council of State in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay.

After touring in East Bengal for eighteen days Mahatma Gandhi returned to Calcutta on Sunday. He will visit some places in West Bengal and then proceed to Assam.

PATHE CINEMA.

This week the Pathe Cinema presents the concluding two chapters of "Her dangerous path" the fascinating Pathe serial produced by Hal Roach. Corinne again goes to Wong and asks him to unfold the future for her. This time she becomes a member of a private detective agency and encounters some of the biggest thrills of her career. In attempting to rescue an imprisoned patient she faces dangers on all sides barely missing being killed in a train and automobile wreck. Throughout the previous nine chapters Corinne chose her path in life by the help of Wongs magic art. Now Wong unable to give Corinne and further assistance finds herself facing the dim future and marriage with only her own wit to rely on.

Harold Lloyd, the Comedian of Comedians will again be seen to advantage in "His Royal Slyness" a highly amusing comedy. The next of interest on the programme is Vaudeville (Out of Inkwell Cartoon) which is very clever

A Madras message says:—S.S. "Kathalamba" liner with general cargo from New York which put out to sea bound for Calcutta yesterday afternoon signalled for police soon after leaving the harbour entrance on finding an European stowaay on board. The police proceeded on a lunch and he was handed over to them. The police took the young European to Fort, suspecting him to be some deserter from his Majesty's forces, where he was unidentified. The Marine Police are making further enquiries.—A. P.

The strike in the Presidency Jute Mills at Rishra has ended.—A. P.

CAILLAUX'S NEW PROPOSALS.

INCREASE IN TAXES.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—With regard to M. Caillaux's new financial schemes newspapers state that further revenues required will be obtained by an increase in postal and telegraphic charges, an increase in the tobacco revenue establishment of apprenticeship tax and an increase in all schedule taxes. It is estimated that these will prolnce in 1926 four thousand million franc required to balance the budget. Supplementary measures will include a stricter supervision of the income tax.—Reuter

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—With regard to M. Caillaux's new financial schemes, newspapers say that the inland letter rate will be increased to thirty centimes from the 1st June and an increase of telegraphic rate is described as under consideration. Apparently there is no question of increasing postal and telegraphic charges for abroad.

FRESH TAXES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 22.

Cabinet has approved of the measures which M. Caillaux will introduce in the Chamber on Monday to ensure a full equilibrium of the budget by fresh taxes to create new commissions firstly to codify and simplify fiscal enactments and secondly to consider the machinery for the control of petroleum and coal.—Reuter.

Jacquemotte (Communist) declared that his party would fight any Government.

Reukin (Catholic) condemned the negative attitude of the Liberals.

Dandevyver, Premier, expressed the hope that another man than himself would succeed in bringing the Chamber to realise that a democratic government would result from the efforts he had made.

After the adverse vote already referred to the Premier accompanied by all Ministers withdrew from the Chamber amid loud cheers from Right.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT DRAFT.

CONSULTATION WITH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 23.

Reuter learns that Franc's reply to the British questions with regard to the meaning of some portions of the French draft reply to Germany on the subject of security pact has not yet been received in London.

Authoritative quarters in London are surprised at the suggestion that the Dominions have not been kept in touch with the discussions. On the contrary, Dominions have been kept fully infoormed of all developments.—Reuter.

BELGIAN GOVT. DEFEATED.

RESIGNATION SUBMITTED TO KING

LONDON, May 22.

Brussels.—The new Government was defeated to-day by 98 votes to 73.

It is announced that after defeat in the Chamber the Ministers met and drew up a letter of resignation which was subsequently despatched to the King.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 23.

Brussels.—Max (Liberal) who moved a vote of censure in the Chamber against the Van de Vyvere Ministry has agreed to attempt to solve the crisis, and has announced his intention of first examining the possibilities of forming a Ministry outside Parliament as a temporary measure.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

"GREATEST NATIVE DEMONSTRATION"

LONDON, May 22.

Umtata.—The greatest native demonstration of his tour was held here in honour of the Prince of Wales. Forty thousand native agriculturists including fifteen thousand horsemen had assembled to greet the Prince in riding across the vast sloping plains of Veldt accompanied by thousands of ex-wagons packed with natives. The Prince held a review of boy scouts and girl guides and laid wreaths at the war memorials of the whites and the natives.—Reuter.

WELCOME TO PRINCE IN CAPE PROVINCE.

LONDON, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales wires from Burgersdorp that happiest proofs of the effect of the Prince of Wales's visit on the Anglo-Dutch relations were provided by a crowd of sixty thousand, consisting mostly of staunchest nationalists, cheering the Prince to echo on his arrival here, last place in the Cape Province to be visited in the course of his tour. A local clergyman invoked the divine blessing on Anglo-Dutch unity. The Prince seized the occasion to return thanks for the cordial welcome extended to him in all parts of the province, even at wayside stations where the train stopped only one or two minutes.—Reuter's Special Service.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Soviet Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal of the Sinclair Oil Company from the decision of the Moscow High Court, annulling its concession in Saghalien.—Reuter.

London. May 23.—Lord Rawlinson left 4,143 sterling. Reuter.

London, May 23.—At Westward Ho the usual international preliminary to Monday's Amateur Championship resultedd in England beating Scotland by eight matches to five. Two games were halved.—Reuter.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN HORSE OWNER.

OOJAH'S NOMINATION FOR DERBY VOID.

LONDON, May 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Edward Hulton, the well-known race-horse owner.

Owing to Sir E. Hulton's death, Oojah's nomination for the Derby is void.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 22.

Following is the latest betting on Derby:—Five to one against Manna and Cross Bow, hundred to nine Conquistador, hundred to eight Ptolemy, 100/6 Solario, 18/1 St. Becan (taken and offered) 18/1 Runnymede (offered and 20/1 wanted) 20/1 Zionist, 22/1 Dignity 40/1 Vicot and Priory Park (taken and offered), 40/1 Pon Sasinorum (taken).

POOBABLES.

In Derby probables Mint d'Or will be ridden by Richards, Priory Park by Archibald and Tissaphernes by R. Jones. Add—St. Napolean (Wragg.) Omit—Field Argent (Oakridge).—Reuter.

LONDON, May 23.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—Five to one against Manna and Cross Bow, ten to one Conquistador and Ptolemy, hundred to seven Solario, hundred to six Runnymede and St. Becan, twenty to one Dignity and Zionist, thirty-three to one Vicot —all taken and offered. —Reuter.

AYAZ AND ASKE SCRATCHED.

LONDON, May 23.

Ayaz and Aske were scratched from the Derby this morning the former at nine and the latter at half-past eleven.—Reuter.

SERREY GRASS COURTS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 23.

In the final of the Surrey Grass Courts Championships at Sirbiton. Miss Ryan beat Miss Mckane by 7—9, 6—1, 6—3.—Reuter.

LADIES' GOLF FINAL.

LONDON, May 22.

At Troon in the Ladies Golf Championship final played over thirty-six holes, Miss Joyce Weathered (Worplesden), holder. beat Miss Cecil Leitch (Carlis) at the thirty seventh hole.—Reuter's Special.

SECOND FOOTBALL TEST MATCH.

LONDON, May 23.

Melbourne.—In showery weather and before 15,000 spectators the English Football team beat Australia in the second test match by five goals to nil.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 22.

Following are the results of the matches that began on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Warwickshire:—Surrey won by nine wickets. Surrey 442 and fifty-eight for one. Warwick 209 and 290 (Quaife 76 Calthorpe 73, Peach seven for fifty-nine).

Essex vs. Gloucestershire.—Essex won by five wickets. Gloucester 177 and 291. Essex 222 and 250 for five (Russel 135 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire won by innings and 160 runs. Yorkshire three hundred and thirty for seven and declared. Derby 61 and 109 (Waddington four for twenty-five).

Sussex vs. Glamorgan:—Sussex won by 326 runs. Sussex 227 and 219 for seven and declared. Glamorgan forty-one and seventy-nine (Tate seven for thirty-five)

Cambridge University vs. Leicestershire:—Cambridge won by 106 runs. Cambridge 200 and 167 for three and declared. Leicester 121 and one-fournought (Meyer seven for twenty-four).

Oxford University vs. Worcestershire:—Match was drawn. Oxford 364 and 272 (Taylor 105 not out. Root six for eighty-three). Worcestershire 379 and 194 for nine.

LONDON,, May 23.

The following are the closing scores in County matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire At Lords.—Middlesex twothreenought. Warwick seventy-eight for five.

Essex vs. Surrey At Leyton.—Surrey 431 for eight. (Hobbs 121, Sandham 90, Peach 109.

Hampshire vs. Lancashire At Portsmouth.—Lancashire 134 (Makepeace 57; Kennedy 7 for 39). Hampshire 62 (Parkin six for 32). Lancashire 28 for one.

Worcestershire vs. Gloucestershire At Worcester.—Gloucester 160 (Rogers six for 69) Worcestershire 39 for no wickets.

Derbyshire vs. Somerset At Derby.—Somerset eighty-nine for three. Further play was curtailed on account of rain.

Matches between Yorkshire and Kent at Leeds and Notts versus Leicestershire at Nottingham were not ulayed owing to rain. Reuter.

LLOYDS-CORPORATION.

LONDON, May 23.

The King accompanied by the Queen and Prince Henry drove in state to the city and laid the foundation stone of the Lloyds new building which covers an acre of ground in Leadenhall Street. The King in his speech dwelt on the romantic history of the Lloyds and the traditional honour and integrity of the corporation whose history embodied the highest qualities of British commerce. He recalled the Lloyds inestimable services during wartime and hoped for still greater things from the expansion and development which was being inaugurated to-day. —Reuter.

48TH BRITHDAY OF THE AGA-KHAN.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

A very successful "Tea Party" was held on Sunday, by the Recreation Club Institute in honour of the 48th Birth-day celebration of H. H. the Aga Khan. The building of the Institute at Bhendy Bazar was tastefully bedecked with flags and buntings and the way leading to the Central Hall was all carpeted. The smart turn out of the Khoja volunteers in their neat khaki uniforms under the command of Capt. Pir Mahomed V. Hajjiani added to the spectacular side of the show.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of songs specially composed for the occasion in praise of H. H. the Aga Khan. A large and representative cosmopolitan gathering was present, prominent amongst whom were Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Kt., Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, Hussenbhai M. Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival. Major Stace, Messrs. Munjibhai Gulam Hussein, Husseinbhoy Lalji, Khatri, Fazulbhai D. Allana, Ahmedbhoy Rahim, I S. Haji. Syed Mustak Alli, Alimahomed Fazul, Dr. Goolamali Chandu, Consuls for Italy, Afghanistan and Persia, Mr. Mackinson and others.

Mr. Ali Mahomed R. Macklai, the Presdent of the Institute in welcoming the guests said:—

They were all aware of the great services of their revered leader, in the cause of humanity in general and their country in particular. It might, however, interest them to know, of the unique position, His Highness enjoyed in virtue of His exalted office, of being the acknowledged Imam of of all the Ismailis. The Khojas, numbering about 3 or 4 lakhs, were but a minor part, of the great Brotherhood of the Ismailian sect of Islam, which had followers, scattered over all parts of the globe. However, an Ismaili, be he an Indian, a Chinese, a Russian, an Arab, an Afghan or a Persian, was none-the-less a devoted member of the universal Brotherhood of the Ismailian sect, which claimed amongst its fold, millions of Nationals of different countries. Their hearts beat in unison, with thier co-religionists, on the happy occasion, of their beloved Imam's Birthday, which was celebrated with religious fervour and devotion all over the world.

Referring to the Recreation Club Institute, Mr. Macklai said that the Institute consisted of members who were followers of His Highness the Aga Khan and who were devoted only to humanitarian and philanthrophic work. Although they rarely appeared before the public, they were nevertheless silently doing their bit, for the uplift of these poor and needy, for their Society's aim was work and nothing but work in the cause of humanity. The Institute had branches in different parts in India, where their activities were directed in assisting the helpless and improving their status in life. The Institute conducted a communal paper called "The Ismaili."

Mr. Macklai thanked the gathering once again for the trouble they had taken, in giving the pleasure of their company and wished H. H. the Aga Khan many happy returns of the day.

The guests then retired to the garden where light refreshments were provided. A band was in attendance which helped to enliven the proceedings of the evening.

The party broke up at 7 p.m. after an enjoyable evening.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MAN.

BODY FOUND ON FOOTPATH.

Sub-Inspecor Sheikh Hussein Kassam was going to Antop Hill on Saturday at about 10 a.m. As he was passing through an open plot of ground he found a dead body of a Hindu, lying on a footpath between the Railway Bridge and Salvation Army Rescue Home, Kingsway. There were two cuts on the neck and the body was in a pool of blood. The 'fenta' of the deceased was lying near his head, partly stained with blood. No relatives of the deceased were yet traced. The body was removed to the morgue.

The police surgeon who held a post mortem examination of the deceased stated that the deceased might be about 32 years old. There were several wounds on the body of the deceased which was decomposed. Two vertebrae were detached from the spinal chord. All the main blood vessels were cut. In the opinion of the Surgeon, death was due to these injuries which must have been inflicted by a heavy sharp weapon such as a chopper or an axe. The attack on the deceased must have been made by a powerful right handed man from behind.

As police investigations were not complete, the inquest was adjourned.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

At about 8-10 a.m. on Sunday morning a motor car No. Z7977, driven by Babu Balcrishna was going along Girgaum proceeding in the direction of Dhobi Talao from Chira Bazar. A Mahomedan woman, Bibima ran across the road from East to West and suddenly came in front of the car. The left front mudguard struck the woman and she was knocked down. The car was immediately pulled up and the woman was put into the car to be removed to the G. T. Hospital. But on the way to hospital the woman died.

The body of the deceased was then removed to the morgue.

SUSPECTED DEATH OF A BOY.

Mr. B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Ambadas Sakharam, a Hindu lad, aged 5 years.

The boy was living with his father Sakharam, a dock labourer residing at Angerwadi, Mazagaon. On Saturday last the father left the house as usual, for work in the morning. At about 3 p.m. the father received information that the boy was missing. A playmate of the boy, one Sakharam took him to a tank where both had gone for a dip in the water. The deceased never came up, and the playmate informed the deceased's mother. The father of the deceased got down into the the tank and recovered the body of his son.

The inquest was adjourned as the contents of the boy's stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, June 4.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 18th Annual General Meeting 24 Bruce Street Fort 2.30 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

Spring lecture series ... Thursday May 21:—Dr. Rothare of Bombay ... "Education"
Saturday May 23 at ... Dwarkadas ... under the presidentsh ... Kalkar on "An Open Road ... 6-30.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

G I P RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 00
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 20

SARASWAT DEEN-VATSAL SANGH.

The Managing Committee of the Sangh have much pleasure to announce that Dr. Raghunath Dadoba Shirvalkar has become a patron of the Sangh.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat on "Small-pox" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Improvement Trust Chawl at Parel. All are requested to attend.

S. G. V. JAIN DISPENSARY

The Honorary Secretaries of the above Institution acknowledge with thanks the donation of a sum of Rs. 200 from the Jain Sanitary Association to the Ghoghari Visha Shrimali Jain Dispensary fund, in aid to the Jain patients for providing necessary articles as would be of some comforts to them in urgent needs while in sick bed.

GUJARAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

The organisers of the forthcoming Gujarat Kala Pradarshan at Surat in October next are busy collecting exhibits and enlisting the sympathy and support of all those who in Gujarat have devoted their attention to the progress of arts and crafts. An influential committee of the following ladies and gentlemen has been appointed at Ahmedabad for helping the Central Committee at Surat.

Messrs. H. V. Desai, H. T. Parekh, R. M. Raval, J. Y. Dighe, R. N. Desai, Harilal Soni and Shrimati Vidyagauri Nilkanth, Sulochna Desai, Dhanlaxmi K. Desai, Secretary, R. M. Raval, with powers to add.

ANAVIL SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the Samaj will be held on Sunday, the 14th June at 3 p.m. at Laxman Hall, Navsari, to sanction last year's managing committee's report and the balance sheet, submitted by the treasurer, to form next year's budget, to elect new office-bearers and managing committee. Some alterations in the rules and regulations will also be suggested so those members who are desirous of bringing in their proposals are requested to submit the same to Sj. Dayalji Nambhai Desai, President of the Samaj, C/o Anavil Vidyarthi Ashram, Nanpura, Surat, before 4th proximo.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH MEN.

On behalf of Telegraph Man's Union of Bombay, Mr. Jhabvala has addressed to the Government a communication in the course of which it is stated that the Telegraph men are underpaid, the junior peons and the senior peons are heavily underpaid. The senior peons who may have put in not less than 5 years' service are barely given anything more than what the junior peons get. The difference between the juniors and the seniors will be barely Rs. 5 or Rs. 6.

Writing about pension Mr. Jhabvala states that the rate of pension which the peons get at present is ludicrously meagre. A man who may have put in years of loyal service in the Government Department retires old with a pension, ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. I do not know if this can ever be called anything like pension in the true sense of the term. Government that is kind to its various other employees ought to consider very sympathetically the case of the men with regard to it. I may state here that not many peons live sufficiently long so as to earn any kind of pension whatsoever.

FIRST SIKH GURU MARTYR'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the anniversary of Sri Guru Arjun Sahib, the first Guru Martyr of the brave Sikhs when Maulana Shankat Ali, Messrs. Patel, Mehta, Tairsee, Khadilkar and Padbidri will speak and Mr. Natrajan will preside.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS

ELECTORAL ROLL.

Mr. R. D. Kapil, Assistant Secretary, B. N. M. Party writes:—

Pressed by the multiplicity of complaints received from the residents of Matunga, regarding their difficulties in having access to the Municipal Electoral Roll and application forms for which they have to go to the F. and G. ward district Congress Committees offices situated at Parel and Dadar respectively, the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party has kept a copy of the Municipal Electoral Roll and application forms at the residence of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensy, Ratan Villa, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, for the use of the inhabitants of that locality.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

See Directions on Picture Page. Wednesday

25

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd ,,	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1925.

THE END?

The Bawla murder trial has ended. Stern as the sentence of the Court is, it cannot be held to have exceeded the necessities of the case. While two have been acquitted, three of the accused have to go to the gallows and the remaining four suffer transportation for life. It is the natural outcome of an outrage which was as terrible as it was premeditated. There are crimes of poverty, there are crimes of retaliation; they are part of the economy of an imperfect world; but crime on the scale of the Bawla murder is altogether beyond the endurance of Society. The accused were defended under mighty auspices. We are happy that the best legal talent in the whole of India was brought to bear upon the defence because it gave to the condemned men the best chance of escape. The facts of the case seem to have staggered the wit of competent Counsel and it was decided that they should attempt to riddle the prosecution story with allegations of discrepancy rather than adduce defence-evidence. Until the stage of argument the accused seemed to be buoyed up with the hope of puissant witnesses, nearly one hundred, emanating from Indore to establish their innocence. They were nowhere, and it must be said that Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Velinker gave an earnest, if a trifle over-rhetorical, account of themselves in protecting men who had been hopelessly implicated in the crime. The Advocate-General was straight and subdued in his presentation of the case, and as we recall the proceedings we can discover no ground upon which the offenders may feel aggrieved in the trial so ably conducted by the judge and the jury. The condemned men and their undeclared patron must take the result with the best composure they can summon. Mr. Bawla was murdered by a gang on 12th January, but a sudden change of circumstances completely upset the plan of the criminals. In a murder case, the defence generally puts forward the ground of grave and sudden provocation or the right of private defence or an *alibi*. The first plea was wholly untenable in the case; the second was tamely constructed by the defence but it was based on specious suppositions; the third was not pressed with any show of evidence, and Counsel had to traverse the prosecution story with criticisms on its improbability. Counsel evolved on very slender basis the theory that Mr. Bawla must have been on the offensive and that as he shot the first volley from a pistol surreptitiously in his possession, the Indore gang retaliated; in the *melee*, Bawla was killed, Mathew shot and Mumtaz disfigured. It was a desperate theory hitched on to the allegation that Mumtaz, already in the family-way, was yearning to return to the royal couch at Indore and that she was willing to jump into the first car to escape the clutches of her alleged captor. The plea was more improbable than the prosecution case; it was conjectural, it was revolting, and the jury rightly sifted the facts of the case and decided that it was a case of gross kidnapping. We have no interest in defending the conduct of Mr. Bawla who at least did not offend the law in his career of indulgence and gaiety, but looking at the development of the tragedy, the public will realise that it is a medley of events characterised by royal whim, erotic violence and poultry-yard morality. It is a painful storm of episodes not worth its beginning or its horrid climax, but such is the perversity of idle pleasure that they have resulted in death being answered by death, and blood being vindicated by blood.

The Indore gang have been brought to heel by a fluke in events or better still by a providential intervention for which they had not rehearsed themselves. But for the arrival of the military officers on the scene and the gallant struggle of Lieut. Saegart, the miscreants may have been able to complete the murder with the kidnapping of Mumtaz. She was no willing agent to the flight because there is evidence of three men assaulting her and nearly succeeding in the mutilation of her face. If the defence had tried to lead evidence, we should have had a riot of perjury for the simple reason that a false *alibi* is the most difficult theory to establish in a criminal trial. Falsehood betrays itself in the test of a fabricated *alibi*, and the defence counsel wisely confined argument to analysis of the prosecution evidence. Acquittal would have meant the cheating of justice. Without further commenting on the nature of the trial and its outcome, let us look at the enormity of the outrage and the uncompleted part in the vindication of justice. The accused consisted of a group of young men mostly in the service of the Maharajah of Indore. Phanse, the oldest, is but 32, Bahadurshah is 20, Ponde 23, and Dighe 28. They have not reached the meridian of manhood, but they all have been caught in this wretched intrigue for recovering a dancing girl. They are in the service of a Maharajah whose name has been abstemiously mentioned in the proceedings When Mr. Sen-Gupta pleaded for mercy, he described Shafi Ahmed as a poor hireling deserving of compassion because he was but a pawn in the game. While he is responsible for the consequences of his conduct he is in a sense the victim of the Holkar-Mumtaz tangle; he is a part of the driftwood not the stream itself, and when we contemplate the outcome of events we feel pity for the young men who have been dragged into this execrable drama. They evidently were not the principals but agents; free agents with a wide margin of discretion perhaps, but they seemed to have gone on this criminal excursion hoping through the return of Mumtaz to Indore to sun themselves in royal favour. On the technical ground of relevancy, the instigational part of the story was hidden from the jury and for the trial of the accused a long range of anterior investigation was, of course, not very necessary. There is, however, one significant passage in the summing-up of the judge regarding the prelude and the provocation of the tragedy:—

"It is admitted that Mumtaz had been the Maharajah's mistress for ten years. After that she was in the keeping of another man. I have no intention to import any considerations, which are not absolutely necessary for the proper understanding of the facts before us. We have not got materials, which will enable us to understand whether any persons other than the accused are in any way indirectly concerned with this most deplorable outrage. The question would only be relevant in considering the motive of the attack or as indicating the quarter from which the attack may have come. It is possible, whoever the assailants were, that there were persons behind them, whom we cannot precisely indicate. But where an attempt is made to kidnap a woman, who was for ten years the mistress of the Maharajah, is it not at least reasonable to look to Indore as the quarter from which this attack may have emanated? There may be other persons, who were interested in kidnapping Mumtaz. We know nothing of them."

We too think that "there were persons behind them whom we cannot precisely indicate." The source of the instigation is, however, a moral certainty. The Court could not go into the nature and circumstances of Phanse's vow which he put forward as inviolable before the committing magistrate. If Counsel speaks of the hireling, the public will think the course of justice imperfect without the punishment of the hirer or hirers.

This has been a sordid case of crime whose back-ground is wicked hedonism. No connection has been proved no doubt, but Indore does not come well out of the wash. That so many young men—and all of them with the making of a good career under normal circumstances—should have been engaged in this business, reveals the existence of a salad-centre of profligacy. We do not want to make much of it but the term Indore used by the Judge in his summing-up seems something more than a geographical expression, and no sympathy can be wasted on a system which enables a Maharajah to cultivate the acquaintance of a young girl, alleged to be but 11, on terms far from Platonic. Could all these young men have been the victims of an eccentric passion without the abetment of others? The chain breaks at Phanse and his inscrutable vow. In this regard the vindication of justice remains unsatisfactory. But even so, we must, as we leave the case, pay a tribute to the police for the vigour with which they pursued the track of crime though not all the guilty persons have been brought to book. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Cauty were active from the start and the impetus to the case given by the intervention of the military officers was irresistible. Rumour was busy with stories of lakhs upon lakhs being dispersed for the suppression of evidence We could never credit it if only for the reason that the atrocity of the crime debarred petty loop-holes. For, in British territory and in open defiance of the law, a gang of outside-myrmidons committed a crime of concerted strategems and ferocious brutality. Justice had to be done; and as far as the immediate perpetrators of the crime are concerned it has been done. Justice, alas, has its legal limitations, and if anyone feels that the crime has not been traced to the very roots, it must be recalled that courts of law cannot exhaustively function as courts of justice.

REFORM OF MARRIAGE.

In no social sphere is the decadence of the Hindu community so visible and the discrepancy between its professions of spiritualism and its iniquitous codes and practices more glaring than in its marriage system. Judge it by whatever standards you choose—in respect of restrictions on marriage or its stability, the methods of contracting marriage or the relationship between the husband and the wife—it is unsatisfactory. While the Hindu pays homage to the sacramental conception of marriage, he tolerates the right of polygamy for husbands with indissoluble union and compulsory widowhood for women, caste prohibitions, barter of girls, monstrous dowry system and child marriage. All such inequitable and anti-social customs and laws rest on the fact that proprietory right rather than personal self-respect and love were deemed the basis of conjugal obligation in the earliest times and the Hindus have not still discarded that inheritance. Take, for example, polygamy which, despite the wavering sanction lent to it by the scriptures, survives to this day as an undoubted right. Polygamy is, in essence, a relic of uncivilised morality. For the institution of monogamy or polygamy is not merely a matter of the relative proportion of sexes as is often supposed; it is also an indication of the status of women which, after all, is the test of civilisation. In the question of polygamy the entire problem of the attitude of society to woman is really involved and there is no doubt that the increasing freedom and cultural development of women will influence the custom of having a plurality of wives which is based on the authority of the husband and the denial of the finer feelings of women. New ideas of equality and justice which began with politics and grave social evils are being now applied to the private relationship of marriage as, for example, in questions like that of the age of consent, or inter-caste marriage.

A Bill introduced by Mr. D. B. Adwani in the last session of the local Legislative Council for enabling the Hindus of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages is also another illustration of the widespread desire for reform in the marriage system. Although the custom of monogamous marriages prevails among the Hindus of Sind, Mr. Adwani contends that there have been instances of defiance of that custom since persons have married within the lifetime of their wives without justification. In the absence of legislation, however, the punchayats of the community have been unable to exercise any effective control over them and Mr. Adwani proposes to remedy that defect through his new measure. Now though the Bill aims at enabling the Hindus of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages, it seeks to secure its object through restricting polygamy only to cases considered justifiable according to the prevailing customs in Sind such as childlessness or chronic and incurable disease of the wife. Obviously this is not entirely satisfactory. In deciding whether polygamy prevails among a community it is essential to distinguish between the permission of polygamy and the actual extent to which it is practised. Many Hindus are to-day monogamous not because of the belief that it is wrong to have more than one wife but because of the practical difficulty of securing and maintaining more than one wife. We cannot, therefore, construe a general practice of polygamy which, according to Mr. Adwani, obtains in Sind as acceptance of monogamy. Nor is Mr. Adwani's treatment of this symptom of the social disease quite adequate. His Bill is permissive of monogamy instead of being prohibitive of polygamy. It provides for a voluntary declaration to be made by a Hindu of Sind that he "shall not marry another wife during the lifetime of his wife" with certain reservations. So far as monogamy prevails in Sind, such declaration by monogamous husbands is not necessary and those who believe in polygamy will not make it. The chief value of the measure, therefore, lies in its educative potentiality since the youth of Sind would take advantage of the measure to discard polygamy as a permitted custom no less than as an occasional practice. For it is obvious that monogamy can be said to be a strictly customary law only when polygamy is not only rare but definitely forbidden. Mr. Adwani's measure being merely permissive in character is unduly circumscribed in aim as well as scope. It is a violation of social justice to find something sacred and sanctifiable in the lusts and drunken cruelties of a husband through solemn ceremonies and vows which bind the wife even after his death, while the husband can enter into nuptial alliance as many times as he likes. The religious susceptibilities of orthodox Hindus are shocked at the idea of divorce though they keep the way open for men to get rid of their wives by having a new one without the device of divorce. There is one law for men and another for women and the present position is full of anomalies and dangers. Whatever the difficulties and the opposition incurred in the transition to equality, the demands of reason and equity are clear and emphatic. A legal affirmation of the principle of uniform monogamy is essential through a more comprehensive measure applicable to all India than the one suggested by Mr. Adwani.

Notes of the Day.

Birkenhead as Viceroy.

Lord Reading has declared that he is returning to India in August and suggestions have been made in certain quarters that his term should be extended. Meanwhile, the rumour about Lord Birkenhead's ambition to replace Lord Reading in his *gadi* persistently finds expression in the English Press. Referring to this "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

"Unless the very persistent rumours appearing in the daily Press are less trustworthy than is usual when a particularly disagreeable piece of work is afoot, Lord Birkenhead is to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India. The mere suggestion of such an appointment is a gross insult to the Indian nation, especially at the moment when the people of that great country are struggling to secure social and political emancipation. Lord Birkenhead may be a very able lawyer, and for that matter a very able "Galloper" also, but his whole political history proves him a reactionary, the type of those upholders of the present order of things, who is always ready to use the iron fist, except when, as was the case in Ireland, the iron fist in the other fellow's hand happens to be stronger. India is to become a willing partner in the British Commonwealth of free nations, it is high time an Indian chosen by Indians was appointed Viceroy."

The suggestion that an Indian chosen by Indians should be appointed as Viceroy is highly flattering to them. But the Indians are not much concerned about the Viceroy. They want to be masters in their own country and this can only be when the entire system of government is radically altered.

Hindenburg's Election—A French View.

According to a French weekly of considerable political importance, the "Europe Nouvelle," the election of Hindenburg as the President of the German republic only means "that Germany has remained faithful to her past." The paper remarks "For the last six years in Germany mediocre politicians, men without authority and without experience have been exerting themselves in wiping away the Imperial imprint which had been stamped upon Germany all over. The German people without political education were playing without much goodness at a game of which they did not know the rules, and of which they could not see the end. Shaken a moment by the November revolution, the masses soon forgot the object of that revolution. They had suffered much, and their sufferings have continued. They asked their leaders, whom they look upon as their new masters to ensure them again a better ordered life, and economic welfare; but the German working class found itself in a blind alley, and the German bourgeoisie again attempted to seek salvation in political and economic progress through experts whom it could adore. To the German people, the pre-republic period began to appear as an epoch of glory, blessed with wealth and power. What wonder then that they have declared for Hindenburg, who in their eyes symbolises that epoch?"

No Taxes for Municipal Councillors?

At a recent meeting of the Bandra Municipality startling disclosures were made regarding the arrears of Municipal bills still unpaid by certain members of the Municipality. Such a scandal, one would expect, would be impossible in the Bombay Municipality. But, unfortunately, that is not the case. We have reason to believe that there are at least three Municipal councillors, who have not still paid Municipal bills which were due for payment two and even three years ago. For aught we know there may be other defaulting members also though the period of their default may not exceed a year. Why have these arrears been allowed to accumulate? In the case of other citizens distress warrants are issued for recovery of municipal taxes within much shorter periods of default. We do not know if it is the existence of this scandal that has actuated Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee in giving notice of a motion that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability or otherwise of exempting Municipal councillors from payment of Municipal taxes." Perhaps this is Mr. Tairsee's characteristic method of drawing attention to a grave evil. However that may be, the Standing Committee must bestir itself and take immediate remedial measures.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

THREE GO TO THE GALLOWS.

FOUR TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

TWO ACQUITTED.

COUNSEL'S PLEA FOR MERCY.

BAWLA CASE JUDGMENT.

The hearing of the Bawla Murder Case of which commenced in the High Court on Monday 27th April concluded on Saturday. The Judge concurring with the verdict of the Jury acquitted accused No. 6 and No. 8 who were immediately allowed to leave the Dock, sentenced the accused No. 1, 2 and 5 to be hanged and the rest of the accused including Phanse to be transported for life. In the course of the summing up the Judge said:

It is admitted that Mumtaz had been the Maharajah's mistress for ten years. After that she was in the keeping of another man. I have no intention to import any considerations, which are not absolutely necessary for the proper understanding of the facts before us. We have not got materials, which will enable us to understand whether any persons other than the accused are in any way indirectly concerned with this most deplorable outrage. The question would only be relevant in considering the motive of the attack or as indicating the quarter from which the attack may have come. It is possible whoever the assailants were, that there were persons behind them, whom we cannot precisely indicate. But where an attempt is made to kidnap a woman, who was for ten years the mistress of the Maharajah, is it not at least reasonable to look to Indore as the quarter from which this attack may have emanated? There may be other persons, who were interested in kidnapping Mumtaz. We know nothing of them. Indeed we know from the accused themselves that there was a wish to take her back to Indore in the interests of Shankerrao Gawde. But whether it was in the interests of Shankerrao or some other person, who desired to have her or who desired to do away with her, when you consider the materials placed before you they indicate that Indore is the place from where this attack emanated.

As soon as the Jury came from their room after deliberation the the Judge also came in.

The Clerk of the Crown: Are you agreed as to your verdict and are you unanimous?

The Foreman: No.

The Judge: Are you divided?

Foreman: We are divided as regards certain accused.

The Judge: As to which accused are you unanimous?

Foreman: I have got a long paper.

The Judge: As to which accused are you unanimous?

Foreman: Accused Nos. 1, 2 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

The Judge: As regards accused No. 4?

Foreman: Divided.

The Judge: How are you divided as regards No. 4?

Foreman: We find guilty by to 1 as regards No. 4 and about No. 7 guilty by 7 to 2.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury then gave the following verdict in regard to the several accused:

The following is the Jury's verdict:—

Accused No. 1 guilty of charges Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 10 and 11.
Accused No. 2 guilty of the same charges as above.
Accused No. 3 guilty of the same charges as above.
Accused No. 5 guilty of the same charges as above.
Accused No. 6 not guilty on all charges.
Accused No. 8 not guilty on all charges.
Accused No. 9 guilty on charges Nos. 1, 12 and 13.
Accused No. 4 guilty of charges Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Accused No. 7 guilty on the same charges.

THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the judgment pronounced by the Judge in the Case at 7-45 p.m.:—

The accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmad (26) Resaldar of the Mounted Police Indore, No. 2 Pushpashil Balwantrao Ponde (23) Mankari, Indore, and No. 5, Shamrao Raoji Dighe (28) Captain, Air Forces, Indore have been sentenced to be hanged.

The accused No. 3, Bahadurshah Mahomadshah (20) Motor Driver Indore, No. 4 Akbarshah Mahomadshah (23) Indore, No. 7, Abdul Lateef Moyuddin (25), Motor Driver, Indore No. 9 Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32) Adjutant-General Indore State Forces, have been transported for life.

Accused No. 6 Mumtaz Mahomad Sayed Mahomad (25) Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore and No. 8, Keramat Khan Nizamkhan (28) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore have been acquitted.

At 11-30 a.m. on Saturday Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of hat is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nisam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. B. B. Diwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, G. S. Nicholl, G. C. Pocock, P. P. Mistry and D. M. Mirza Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

On Saturday there was a great rush in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump before the Bawla trial was resumed, as the members of the Bar and the public were all eager to hear the Judge's summing up to the Jury and to see the curtain ring down on the final scene of the tragic drama. Every seat was occupied and the gallery was also crowded. An unusually large number of ladies were present. In order to make himself better heard by the Jury, His Lordship the Judge shifted his seat nearer to the Jury-box.

Addressing the jury his Lordship said:—

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship said: Before I come to deal with the law applicable to the charges now before you and to the facts of this case I wish to make certain preliminary observations. You have heard a great deal said in the course of the arguments advanced before you as to the functions of the Judge and the Jury in a criminal trial and as to the duties which devolve upon you / in discharging your functions in the present case. Now at the outset the position is this. It is the function of the Judge to decide all questions of law to see that all the evidence that is laid before you is admissible evidence and to decide any points of procedure that may arise in the course of the hearing. It was for the Jury to decide all questions of fact. In any questions of law you must follow the directions which I shall give you, but in deciding any questions of fact you are unfettered by anything that has been said to you either by Counsel on either side or by me in the discharge of the duty, which I have to perform. It is necessary for me to deal with the facts, for that is my function and my functions there are limited to this: To endeavour to lay those facts before you in a clear and understandable manner in order to assist you in the deliberations, which will follow after my charge is completed.

Now certain remarks have been made to you as to the possibility of your deliberations being unduly influenced by anything that I am about to say, and as to that I will say at once that I have no desire whatever to fetter your discretion in any way. You are not bound by what I say and I would not wish it otherwise. I have no doubt, however, that you will consider my remarks and give them your respectful attention, but if having done so you differ from any view, which I may express, then you may reject that view and come to your own independent conclusions. I say this pointedly because it is impossible for a Judge, in dealing with a case such as this, to avoid giving at least some indication of the opinion, which he may have formed on the facts of the case. To attempt to do otherwise would be to lay before you a useless and colourless statement, which would be of no assistance in deciding those questions of fact which you have to decide.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO JUDGE.

Now I would also say this, that there has been a great deal said by the learned counsel this case, many passages of the evidence have been read to you "in extenso" and many arguments have been based upon those passages. I do not propose unnecessarily to go over the same ground again. I am entitled to ask you to take into consideration those arguments, to give them such weight as you think they deserve and coming to your conclusions bear them in mind. Another thing I would say and that has been said to you is this. You may have heard expressions of opinion as regards this case outside this Court. You may indeed have received for all I know communication upon the facts of the case: I say that advisedly, because certain busy bodies have addressed me upon this matter anonymous letters and have pointed out to me the manner in which this case ought to be tried Dismiss anything of that kind from your minds anything you may have read or heard and remember the materials on which you have to come to your decision are the fact as disclosed in the evidence laid before you and the arguments and the charge which I am now addressing you.

THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

There is another matter which has been

(Continued on next page.)

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR

CONDITION STILL SERIOUS

SUFFERING FROM CARBUNCLE OF NECK.

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—The Maharajah of Gwalior was successfully operated upon for abcess on the left leg this afternoon by the Paris specialist, Doctor Paul Lecene, after consultation with Dr. Dawson. The Maharajah is still seriously ill but it is stated that there is danger.

(9.50 p.m.)—Hitherto no bulletin concerning the Maharajah is available but his entourage states that his condition is stationary. It transpires that the trouble was carbuncle of the neck. The danger of blood-poisoning renders the case serious.—Reuter.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

PASSES GOOD NIGHT,

PARIS, May 24.

This morning's bulletin says that the Maharajah of Gwalior is slightly better. His strength is maintained and he spent a good night.—Reuter.

CONDITION STILL CONTINUES SERIOUS.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—The Maharaja of Gwalior's condition this morning is still serious although his strength is maintained. Lord Dawson and Mr. Dunhill, Surgeon who performed the operation, have left for England, and the Maharajah is now attended by Dr Jarvis, Physician to the British Embassy, and Surgeon Professor Lecene.—Reuter.

FIGHTING ON IRAQ FRONTIER

SHAIKH MAHMUD'S ATTACK REPULSED.

BAGHDAD, May 22.

For some time past intermittent fighting has been taking place in Sulaimani Dist—intermittent only owing to the difficulty of persuading Shaik Mahmd's forces to accept battle. Pro-Turkish propaganda has recently induced a bolder attitude. Yesterday Shaikh Mahmud's forces made a determined attack upon the Cavalry regiment which was on the march between Sulaimani and Halebaja. Full particulars have not yet been received, but it is known that heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by air-craft which were co-operating, excluding those caused by cavalry who gave good account of themselves, causing the enemy to draw off by night-fall. The casualties of the cavalry were slight in comparison with those suffered by the enemy.—Reuter.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, May 23.

A communique issued here quotes a message from Fez which states that General Chambun carried out a brilliant operation which enabled him to relieve the Upper Wergha district despite furious attacks of the enemy with large forces hurriedly rushed up and desperate resistance of others firmly entrenched in their positions. The Artillery and the Air Force greatly assisted the French advance. The enemy's losses are considerable and the French casualties comparatively slight.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH BLOCKADE.

LONDON, May 23.

Newspapers continue to be pre-occupied with the position in Morocco. The "Matin's" Madrid correspondent says that the Malvy Mission has resulted in an agreement not providing for military corroboration between France and Spain but authorising France to pursue rebels in the Spanish zone. "Le Journal" says a close Franco-Spanish blockade by land and sea will alone bring Riffs to their senses. On the other hand 'L'Oeuvre" and L'Homme Libre" hope there will be no such collaboration and express an opinion thet France is strong eough to act alone. Reuter.

RIFFS' REGROUPING FORCES.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—Telegraphic advices from Rabat state that the new enemy movement has developed with its trend towards the north and that Adbel Karim is regrouping his forces.—Reuter.

MURDER OF SIR LEE STACK.

LAWYER ARRESTED.

CAIRO, May 23.

An Egyptian lawyer named Shashini has also been arrested in connection with the investigation of the murder of the late Sirdar.—Reuter.

CARNARVON ART COLLECTION

1700 GUINEAS FOR A PORTRAIT.

LONDON, May 24

The sale of the Carnarvon Art Collection concluded to-day. The total amount realised was one hundred and eighty thousand sterling including seventeen thousand guineas for the Gainsborough portrait of the Countess of Chesterfield. For the first time in the history of the auction room, the disposal of objects of art was broadcast through a microphone by the side of the auctioneer.—Reuter's Special.

NO PROTECTION.

INDIA'S COAL TRADE

COMMITTEE SUGGESTS GRADING BOARD.

The recommendations and conclusions of the Indian Coal Committee, which were published yesterday, contain, among others, the following:—

The best Indian coal can compete in any market in the East, but for such competition to be effective only the best coals should be exported and particular care must be taken not to allow the overseas purchaser to be misled as regards the precise quality of coal which will be delivered.

Except in Rangoon and Madras, Indian coal can scarcely hope to compete in overseas markets if its pit-head price is higher than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 for Singapore, Rs. 5-5 for Colombo and Rs. 5 for Bombay and Karachi.

Rs. 5 per ton may be taken as the average raising cost for the Jharia field and Rs. 6 per ton for the Raniganj field.

The prohibition of the employment of female labour would have serious effects on raising costs.

In present conditions there is no possibility of any reduction in wages.

The increased use of mechanical appliances for coal cutting would not reduce raising costs unless it were accompanied by an improvement in railway facilities which would permit of an increased output.

The two main methods of reducing costs are an increase in output and the avoidance of stacking. If stacking could be avoided, at least 8 annas per ton on the total output of coal would be saved.

RAISING OF REBATE.

A comparison between the present railway rates charged on export coal in India and South Africa is favourable to Indian coal. No statistical case can be made out for reducing the railway charges on coal but such a reduction should be made on general grounds. On these grounds the rebate on export coal should be raised from 25 to 37½ per cent. There is not sufficient justification for revate on bunker coal. The grant of a rebate on export coal is preferable to that of a reduced rate. There is not sufficient justification for a rebate on coal sent to Bombay by the all-rail route. There is no case for a rebate on coal sent up-country from Indian ports.

On the present basis of the cost of working steamers, steamer freights for coal cannot be considered excessive. There is no evidence that coal freights are artificially maintained at their present level.

A GRADING BOARD.

It would be very difficult for individual exporters of coal to re-establish themselves in overseas markets owing to the bad repute into which Indian coal has fallen and Grading Board should, therefore, be immediately established, which would grade collieries which produce coal for export and would arrange the issue of a certificate for each consignment of coal exported. The most suitable constitution for the Grading Board would be the Chief Mining Engineer as Chairman, a representative of the Indian Mining Association, a representative of the Indian Mining Federation, a nominee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. The last two members would represent the consumers' interests on the Board.

Propaganda by exporters of Indian coal is necessary at overseas ports.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW RECRUITS.

LAHORE, May 23.

Reviewing the strike situation on the North Western Railway during the past week the Agent in a communique issued to-day states:—The feature of the past week has been the steady flow of applications for employment and re-engagement in the workshops at Lahore. The number of workmen in these workshops has now exceeded 4,500, the lowest attendance on any day during the unrest having been a little less than a 1,000. In addition a start has been made in letting work out on a contract inside the workshops. The normal progress in the building of new stock has been resumed. The position thus shows marked improvement. Prolonged and intensive attempt to allure the operating staff at Ludhiana from duty was broken off on 18th instant. Out of a staff of about 1,000 only 561 all illiterate,, were persuaded to absent themselves. Of these 14 returned almost immediately. The remainder found their places filled. Attempts at Jullundur city and Ferozepore Cantonment have met with no response. On the 19th instant the effort was transferred to Kalka, where 233 workshop and 115 operating staff have since become affected. Their places were filled immediately. Efforts at other smaller stations have met with no success. All services have been fully maintained. Of 80 spare engines in thorough condition in the workshops mentioned in the communiue of 15th May, 30 are being sent on loan and sale to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—A. P.

B. L. RLY. EXTENSION.

ORDER ENLISTED WITH WOKINGTON FIRM.

LONDON, May 23.

The "Industrial Daily News" states that in face of an intensive foreign competition, the Wokington firm have obtained an order for five thousand tons of rails for the extension of the Barsi Light railway from Pandharpur to Miraj.—Reuter's Special Service.

UP AGAINST BRAHMINS.

ANGRY NON-BRAHMINS.

RIOTONS SCENES AT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 22.

Amidst an atmosphere surcharged with the utmost communal tension the much advertised Conference of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmins commenced its sitting last evening at Wardha under the presidentship of Mr. Bagde, a non-Brahmin pleader of Poona. About 300 delegates besides a large audience were present. A few prominent Satyashodhakas from Kolhapur and Poona were specially invited along with their melas. Non-Brahmin leaders from the Madras Presidency were conspicuous by their absence. Some 40 leading non-Brahmins belonging to different communities had issued a manifesto on the eve of the Conference strongly dissociating themselves from the aims and objects of the Conference and urging the non-Brahmins to boycott this year's show got up by a few self-seekers. Among the aims and objects of the Conference printed on the reverse of the delegation forms and consent to which was insisted upon from every delegate in writing referred to the steps to be taken for the purpose of securing Government services and no wonder if prominent local non-Brahmin leaders when interviewed expressed their strong protest against such humiliating aims and thought the Conference as a service securing bureau for non-Brahmins. After Mr. Vasu had delivered his welcome address full of virulent attacks on the Brahmins Rao Bahadur Naidu, M.L.C. formally proposed Mr. Bagde's name for the presidentship of the Conference.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

Among several letters and telegrams of sympathy mention may be made of those from the Hon. Mr. Jadhav from Bombay, the Hon. Sir Pedreo and Rajasaheb of Parangal from Madras and non-Brahmin leaders from Vellore and Guntur wrote "Lokmanya Tilak, a great Chitpavan Brahmin did nothing for the country, but wanted cheap popularity to amass wealth and that India lost her independence because of the Brahmins and that Mahatma Gandhi would be unable to fight out Brahmanism in India, which was mainly responsible for India's political slavery."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In this strain Mr. Bagde delivered his long presidential address which was remarkable for the choicest abuses buried against almost all Brahmin leaders who were called as devouring wolves, butchers, bramharakshasas, owls and what not. Mr. Bagde continued if *Chokhamelas* had been installed on Shankaracharya's *gadi* India would never have lost its freedom. The whose curse of Untouchability was due to the presence of Brahmins who ought to be eliminated at all costs completely, especially from Government services which must be manned fully by non-Brahmins.

POLICE ARRIVE.

When Mr. Bagde began to severely criticise Messrs. Kelkar, Ansy and Shevde for their attitude in the last Bombay Provincial Conference at Satara and when he loudly called in question the honesty and integrity of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona and began to make personal references great uproar and confusion prevailed for about twenty minutes throughout the pandal and the police had to arrive on the scene. Certain delegates took strong exception to the President's most unparliamentary expressions regarding Mr. Kelkar whereupon Mr. Baburao Jadhao, a veteran leader of Poona non-Brahmins in a passionate speech declared that the non-Brahmins would speak anything they liked against the Brahmins and threatened to measure his party's strength if occasion demanded.

When the panic subsided and order was restored the President concluded his long oration abusing the Brahmins and fervently appealing to the House not to elect a single Brahmin to the elective bodies in the province. A section of the delegates strongly resented the most unwarranted attacks on revered personalities like Lokmanya Tilak and Ranade and it seemed at all time that serious disturbance would be caused and free fight between the contending parties would begin, but nothing untoward happened.

After the presidential performance the Subjects Committee was elected. The Conference meets again to-day at 7 in morning and the proceedings are expected to be stormy. It is understood the organisers have decided not to allow a single Brahmin visitor in to-day's sitting when resolutions on several burning topics will be moved.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

One remarkable incident which took place before yesterday's proceedings commenced was the removal of a placard at the entrance of the pandal containing "Lokmanya Tilak Maharaj-ki-Jai" at the instance if the President.

Though the sitting of the Subjects Committee was not open to the Press, it is understood, that the sitting commenced so late as 1 p.m. in night and lasted till dawn the next morning.

Very heated discussion took place in the Committee over several resolutions moved by Messrs. Charde and Ghorpade showing allegiance to the Indian National Congress, but all were lost, the oppositionists claiming to retain their non-Brahmin organisation as a separate organisation. Even a mildly worded resolution expressing sympathy with the objects of the Congress is understood to have been whittled down. Other resolutions regarding inter-communal marriages and allowing entrance to all Hindu religious temples were lost by a

(Continued on page 9).

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

(Continued from previous page.)

placed before you at some length and that is the question of burden of proof in a criminal case. Now the object of a criminal trial is simply to decide, in the words of your oath, as between the King Emperor and the prisoners at the bar the facts which arise for decision. Now the process is a comparatively simple one. At the outset you must treat the accused persons as innocent men. The Crown then bring before you all the evidence which they desire you to consider whether the guilt of the accused is established. When that is done it would be for the defence to adduce evidence to rebut the inferences arising from the evidence of the Crown. But until that evidence is recorded the burden lies upon the Crown to prove that the accused are guilty. In this case we are not concerned with any question of rebutting all the evidence, excepting so far as anything which arises from statements made by the accused and the documents that they have adduced in evidence."

His Lordship then proceeded to explain the meaning of certain expressions used in the proceedings and also the charges against the accused. He said the law required they should give to each fact the consideration that they as prudent men would give to their most important private affairs and having given that consideration if they were of opinion that the accused were guilty then they had to declare them as such. It was true that in considering whether a fact was true or whether the guilt of the accused was proved they must bear in mind the consequences of their finding on that point. His Lordship next explained what was meant by "reasonable doubt" and by "giving the benefit of the doubt to the accused."

WHAT IS "CONSPIRACY"

His Lordship next read the definition of "conspiracy" and said the Act laid down that in a conspiracy the act of any one person became the act of all the persons in the conspiracy and each was regarded in some sense as the agent of the other. Each conspirator was liable for anything done by his fellow conspirator in furtherance of the common intention, which they had all entertained. The charges fell under three main divisions. First there were charges as to things that were done before the 12th of January, that was to say charges of conspiracy. That covered the first and the second charge. Then there was the group of charges which were Nos. 3 to 11, all of which covered acts alleged to have been committed on Malabar Hill on the night of January 12. Then there were two charges against No. 9 alone which sought to render No. 9 responsible in one way or other for the acts which were committed on the 12th of January on Malabar Hill. By way of a general observation, the Judge here remarked that the charges might appear to be unnecessarily numerous and complicated, but the prosecution was entitled to place before the Jury all the acts of the persons who had committed. The charges were a statement of that, which was proposed to be established. It might appear to the Jury that some of the charges were out of place or even not wholly consonant with reason. If that was so, the Jury's course was to discard them without any prolonged deliberation.

Referring to the charge relating to the causing of grievous hurt to Mumtaz, His Lordship explained that it fell into two parts. Firstly, it was said that accused Nos. 1 to 8 caused grievous hurt to Mumtaz. The kind of grievous hurt with which they were concerned was permanent disfigurement. They had themselves seen Mumtaz and could, therefore, decide whether there was any permanent disfigurement and any grievous hurt. They had further to decide whether that grievous hurt was voluntarily caused, that was to say, was intended by the persons. If they held that the common intention of all these persons, was to cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz—if the hurt was caused in carrying out the common intention—each and everyone of the persons sharing that common intention would be liable for the act done by any one of them. In that case they had to hold that the common intention of all these persons was to cause grievous hurt.

KIDNAPPING.

The second part of the charge rested upon the consideration of a principle of law, which arose as regards more than one of the charges in the present case. "It is said that these persons did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence, which was committed in pursance of the said conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz and was a probable consequence thereof and thereby committed an offence. The prosecution further say that each of these persons did take part in the attack and are guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt. The charge means this: there was a conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz and these persons abetted each other therein; in pursuance of the conspiracy Mumtaz was not kidnapped, but a different act was done, that is to say, grievous hurt was caused to her. It is said, therefore, that the principle of section 111 applies and that every one of the persons abetting that conspiracy is liable for causing the grievous hurt. But there is an important proviso, which contains the matter you have to decide, namely: Provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment and was committed in pursuance of the conspiracy."

As to what was meant by "probable consequence," the Judge said: If a reasonable man should contemplate at that time that the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz would result in causing grievous hurt to her, then by abetting in the conspiracy he would be guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt.

"ABETTER."

"It is further said, that each of the accused Nos. 1 to 8 was present at the time when grievous hurt was caused to Mumtaz. If a man abets another in an act in such a way that he renders himself liable to be punished as an abetter, then if in addition to that abetment he is present at the time when the act is committed he is held to be the principal, or in other words, he is deemed to have committed that act himself."

The questions therefore, they had to decide with regard to that charge were: Did the accused conspire to kidnap Mumtaz from British India? Was the causing of the grievous hurt to her a probable consequence of the abletment of the conspiracy? Was that act done in pursuance of that conspiracy? Lastly, were all or any of the conspirators present, and, if so, which of them?

MURDER CHARGE.

As to the charges, which alleged the offence of the murder of Bawla, namely Nos. 5 and 10, the first of these split itself into two, murder and abetment of murder. In view of the gravity of the matter, His Lordship briefly stated the principle, which the Jury had to apply when a number of persons gathered together to commit a crime. The section of the Code relating to that stated that when a criminal act was done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons was liable for that act in the same manner as if that act was done by him or her. It was only where there was a common intention to commit a particular act that the principle applied, explained His Lordship, who added, "And you cannot apply it in this case unless you find reason to believe that there was a common intention here to murder the deceased, Mr. Bawla. If there was and if one of the accused shot him in furtherance of that common intention then, if you cannot say which accused fired the fatal shot, all are equally liable for that, which was done in furtherness of the common intention of all." In judging a man's intention they should consider the nature of the act whether it was likely to cause death in the natural course of things. The other part of the charge,, No. 5 referred to the abetment of the offence, which had already been explained.

The tenth charge, turned on the proposition that there was an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to kidnap Mumtaz. If in the prosecution of that common object, any member committed the murder, or if the members knew it likely that the murder of Bawla would be committed in the prosecution of the common object, then every member was guilty of the offence of murder.

Explaining charge No. 12, His Lordship said that Phanse was alleged to have been an abetter of the murder of Bawla because he was said to be party to a conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz, in pursuance of which or as a probable consequence of which the murder of Bawla was committed.

The crucial point as regards the applicability of that section of the Code was whether that which was done was the probable consequence of the abetment. That point had to be carefully considered for the difference between the charges against Phanse and those against the rest was that he was not present on the scene while the rest were said to be present.

If the Jury comprehended the facts clearly His Lordship thought, no difficulty would be experienced in grasping the import of the charges. The Judge particularly explained to them that they should consider the case of each accused individually and arrive at their decisions.

THE EVIDENCE.

His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the evidence.

"Before I take you through the evidence" His Lordship said, "I wish to make one general remark about the evidence in this case. You will find witnesses of many types, from the very best possibly to the very worst. You will find persons of acute intelligence and education and of absolute integrity. You will find other men, whose powers of observation are limited and whose uprightness is not beyond suspicion. Though there is no general rule to weigh their evidence, you may ask yourselves whether these people had any motive of ever giving false evidence against the accused. You can also judge on the impression they created on you while in the witness box. You can also consider whether their evidence showed any partisanship. Or again, are there such discrepancies established in the stories of those persons as to cast any legitimate doubt upon their testimony?"

"With reference to the event of that particular night what is the real value of the discrepancies in the stories of persons, who took part in an affray of this description? Do you expect that each and everyone of them would tell you precisely the same facts in the same sequence, or do you expect them to tell you those facts, which they observed and the different aspects of the event at different points of time? Discrepancies are to some extent the test of the truthfulness of a witness, but they may be a fallacious test if the events to which the witness deposes are such as to make discrepancies natural." In fact, it has been well said that truthful witnesses in deposing to a matter such as we have here present substantial truth under circumstantial variety."

Mumtaz Begum, was obviously a woman, though with rudimentary education, of very considerable natural acuetness and possessing a clear head. Whether she was telling the truth or not was a matter for the jury to decide, but so far as the events of the night of January 12 were concerned, was there any reason why her statements should not be accepted as substantially true?

OFFICERS' GALLANT CONDUCT.

Speaking of Lts. Saegert, Batley and Stephen, His Lordship remarked: "In the first place, it is obvious to all of us here, and the defence, I understand associates itself with this that what these officers did was a very gallant action. But, gallant though that action may have been, that is not the whole matter for your consideration when you come to weigh the value of their testimony. What is more important, so far as that goes, is this: who and what are these persons? The gallantry, I take it, may in some sense show that the persons are of a high character and there is no doubt of their veracity. But as to their powers of observation, there are other considerations, which are even more important. Of course, so far as I am concerned I can see no reason to suppose that they have any ulterior motive of any sort or kind in giving the evidence which they have given. That, I believe, is conceded. But there is another thing and that is that all these three men are men of education. They are men, whose training teaches them to observe and teaches them to think quickly and accurately. Lt. Saegert is an officer of the Engineers, which, as you may know, is a scientific corps with a training, which demands a considerable degree of scientific knowledge. Lt. Stephen is an artillery officer and that again is not a position, which can be adequately held without a considerable degree of training both in science and in observation. Lt. Batley is, as we know, a trained signaller and that again is a matter, which should render him peculiarly fitted to observe the course of events such as we have here. They are all of them particularly Lts. Saegart and Batley, really men of coolness and determination, the least likely to be flurried or to lose their nerve in such an affair as this. We know how little Lt. Saegert was affected by the injuries, which he received by the simple fact that he himself drove his own motor car from the scene of the offence to the hotel, which would not have been possible had he not had an exceptionally strong physique and an exceptionally strong nerve. That is the general character of these three witnesses."

Reviewing the evidence of the witnesses, His Lordship pointed out that Lt. Saegert had given his evidence firmly and unhesitatingly. There was some difference in the English language between saying that he saw the man hitting at the woman with the pistol and that he saw the man hit the woman with the pistol. Lt. Saegert did not say that he saw any blow with the pistol lie upon the face of Mumtaz, but he saw blows aimed directly at her.

BAWLA'S CHAUFFEUR.

Turning next to Lt. Batley's evidence, His Lordship said it appeared to be fairly consistent with Lt. Saegert's account of the affair Lt. Steven seemed to have taken a less prominent part in the matter, but so far as it went it seemed to be satisfactory. The Judge next reviewed the evidence of Mathew and the cleaner and of Maruti Tukaram, the chauffeur who was sitting in the car at the scene of the occurrence "and who ran as fast as the could when the bullet struck his car" as the Judge described him. Turning last to Mahomed Shafi, the driver of Mr. Bawla's car, His Lordship reminded the Jury that he was one of the accused originally and was tendered pardon in the lower court. "The man who comes under such circumstances is a very dubious witness and it is impossible to say whether he is a man more likely to favour the prosecution or the defence. His own trial is in progress and I do not wish to say more than necessary about him. It is clear however that he is a witness of [illegible] value."

PLEA OF SELF-[illegible]

Mr. Velinker had argued that Bawla must have had a pistol with him and must have fired it. There is some [illegible] in that argument, but if I attempted to follow up that argument I am sure I should lose my way, It was raised for the purpose of showing that the people who [illegible] at Bawla were acting in self-defence. No doubt there were circumstances in which a person was justified in exercising the right of self-defence and shooting at his assailant, but if any person wished to take advantage, of that right, it was for him to prove to the satisfaction of the Jury that the circumstances were such that justified him in exercising that right and the burden of establishing the right of private defence lay on the accused persons.

What were the materials for coming to any conclusion on that point? Mathew said that Bawla did not shoot. The whole of the evidence was that as soon as the accused persons came up. Bawla, was shot and it was difficult to see what opportunity he had of using a pistol, granting that he had one with him. Not a single bullet was found, which could have been fired from Bawla's pistol. Then the Jury were told that Bawla was a strong man and must have resisted and, therefore, it was suggested that he must have fired and must have had a pistol. What facts were there, the Judge asked on which, this edifice could be built?

Dealing next with the question whether Mumtaz was a willing party to the conspiracy to take her away, His Lordship reviewed all the facts as disclosed by the evidence on the point "Do you think from the facts of the attack itself that she was a willing party? Do you think she would struggle and scream as she did? Do you think that injuries such as were inflicted on her would be inflicted on a woman, whom it was designed to take away with her own consent? Is it conceivable that if those persons believed Mumtaz was willing to accompany them they would have dealt with her in the manner which the evidence discloses and more particularly the medical evidence in the case? It is difficult to understand how the conspirators if she was a willing party should have made so gross an error as to slash her with a knife and cause the injuries, which, according to the medical evidence, would permanently disfigure her.

It is admitted that Mumtaz had been the Maharajah's mistress for ten years. After that she was in the keeping of another man. I have no intention to import any considerations, which are not absolutely necessary for the proper understanding of the facts before us. We have not got materials, which will enable us to understand whether any persons other than the accused are in any way indirectly concerned with this most deplorable outrage. The question would only be relevant in considering the motive of the attack or as indicating the quarter from which the attack may have come. It is possible, whoever the assailants were, that there were persons behind them, whom we cannot precisely indicate. But where an attempt is made to kidnap a woman, who was for ten years the mistress of the Maharajah, is it not at least reasonable to look to Indore as the quarter from which this attack may have emanated? There may be other persons, who were interested in kidnapping Mumtaz. We know nothing of them. Indeed we know from the accused themselves that there was a wish to take her back to Indore in the interests of Shankerrao Gawde. But whether it was in the interests of Shankerrao or some other person, who desired to have her or who desired to do away with her, when you consider the materials placed before you they indicate that Indore is the place from where this attack emanated."

WAS MUMTAZ WILLING TO GO TO INDORE?

Proceeding, His Lordship referred to the evidence that a red Maxwell car wsa used in the commission of the offence and said in dealing with the question of the attitude of Mumtaz in the matter they must next consider whether the accused in the case believed that Mumtaz was a willing party to the conspiracy or not. Here His Lordship referred to the evidence on the point commencing from Mumtaz's journey from Bhanpura to Delhi, her escape from the latter place and her petitions to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and to the Deputy Commissioner at Indore. Referring next to the telegrams and letters which passed between Mumtaz and her step-father on the one hand, and the Maharajah and his attendants on the other, His Lordship pointed out that though the defence had made a point of these telegrams, etc., as showing that Mumtaz was willing to go back to Indore, according to Mumtaz and her step-father they were meaningless courtesies and were intended to avoid any open breach with the Maharajah. If Mumtaz was willing to go back to Indore, would she not have availed herself of the several opportunities, which had offered themselves since she escaped from Delhi?

His Lordship next alluded to Mr. Narisu's evidence on the question of Mumtaz's unwillingness to go back to Indore—"a witness who had not motive whatever in telling us anything that was not accurate." He stated that he was consulted with regard to proceedings taken on 206 in order to [illegible] The legal pro[illegible] were scarcely [illegible] Mumtaz to go [illegible]

[illegible]'s evidence [illegible] quite so clear, [illegible] there was some disagreement between Mumtaz and her parents from the time she came to live at the Tardeo Club on 22nd September. Mahomedali entered into some negotiations with Indore after that, with what intention precisely His Lordship could not say, but he did not seem to have anything to do with any scheme for taking Mumtaz away to Indore. "I would suggest to you that there was money in this matter. We know that Rs. 2,900 were found on the person of one of the accused. They have been considering the interests not so much of Mumtaz as of their own pockets" continued His Lordship. Mahomedali seemed to be a sanctimonious person when he appeared in Court, but the Jury must remember that persons, who surrounded a woman like that were not likely to be actuated by any high motives, and it was conceivable that the parents did not like Mumtaz going out of their hands and going over to Bawla.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, his Lordship said that he proposed to consider another point in connection with the case.

He would ask them to consider as regards the shooting of Bawla on the night of January 12, whether the shooting was the independent act of one man or there was ground to suppose that it was the act of more than one person.

They had also to prove the common intention of all persons who made that attack.

He had already explained to them that if one man committed an attack in the furtherance of common intention of committing the act, then all the persons were liable. That they could only decide by considering what these persons did on the night in question. These persons were armed with pistols, one of them had a "kukri" and the other had a knife.

Whether there were two or three pistols, it was not absolutely clear. Two pistols, there must have been because the bullets that were found in the bodies of the injured persons corresponded with the bores of the pistols. The evidence went to show that, as soon as the two cars stopped, the assailants got out and the shooting of Bawla and the party commenced. Whether there was the common intention to murder Bawla was the question for the jury to consider.

It might be that the killing of Bawla was part of the conspiracy.

They had also to consider whether Bawla had a pistol or not at the time of the offence. But upon the facts stated, if they believed them as facts, the attack or shooting was almost the first feature of the onslaught; and if they found that all the persons were present on the spot at the time Bawla was murdered, then all of them were responsible for the act.

As to the identity of the assailants on that night, they would have to consider the evidence.

His Lordship, then, dealt with the history of the case in chronological order. But before he did so, he made one remark on the manner in which the evidence was to be approached.

WAS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

What they had to consider was whether there a conspiracy.

With regard to the evidence of Allabux, his Lordship said that it was for the jury to consider whether the witness was a reliable one. That they could decide from his demeanour in the witness-box. That was one of the tests as to the worth of the witness.

He had said that Abdul Karim took him to "Aurora" where he saw accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9, that the subject of their discussion was the making of arrangements to take away Mumtaz and that there was a scheme to enlist the services of the "bhaiya" it make an attack on Bawla's house. It was clear from the general trend of his evidence that what was in contemplation was in all probability of a criminal nature.

It was true that persons intending to commit the conspiracy were not likely to consult respectable citizens. This witness did not impress his Lordship very favourably. Therefore, it was for the Jury to consider that point and decide whether they should believe him (the witness) or not. Allabux was under arrest presumably for complicity in the present crime.

They also would have to weigh the arguments of the defence as regards the evidence of the witness on the question of his visits to the Aurora House.

Proceeding, his Lordship said that if they felt that in the tangled state of affairs, they could state that Allabux fixed the date of his second visit to Aurora House, then that date was certainly October 17.

Referring to the evidence of Natan Jan, his Lordship said that he did not think any useful purpose would be served by reading her evidence in detail.

RED MAXWELL.

Proceeding his Lordship reviewed the evidence relating to the movements of the accused in Bombay from October to the end of that year. Witness deposed to the movement of accused Nos. 2 and 9 in Bombay. It was in evidence that the Red Maxwell car was purchased by accused No. 9 and that it was garaged at Aurora House.

Regarding Pradhan's story of their movement at Aurora House his Lordship said there was nothing remarkable in his story. It was extremely likely that Nos. 2 and 9 would have been at Aurora House on the date deposed to by the witness.

Mulgaoker had also told them in corroboration of the previous witness that he saw the red Maxwell car at the same place.

Pradhan further said that he saw accused No. 9 at Somerset Palace in the 9th October and that the red Maxwell was despatched to Indore on that date.

Regarding the sending back of the Red Maxwell to Indore, his Lordship observed as follows:—

"The reason was whatever the project of accused No. 9 may be, whether perfectly innocent or something of a criminal nature, he came to the conclusion by that time that the project was not carried into effect; therefore he sent away the Red Maxwell car to Indore."

After reviewing the evidence relating to the episode of the arrival of the car in Poona, his Lordship referred to Pra[illegible] evidence that he saw the Maxwell c[illegible] the evening of January 12 on Malaba[illegible] with some of the accused persons drivi[illegible] it.

On this point His Lordship said [illegible] have to consider how facts fit in wit[illegible] conspiracy which I have suggested to y[illegible] disclosed by the conduct of the assailan[illegible] January 12."

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

His Lordship next scrutinised the de[illegible] statements of the accused.

Regarding statement of accused No. [illegible] said that, judging by the evidence of M[illegible] taz and Lieut. Saegert, "it seems diff[illegible] to find any loophole or error as regard[illegible] cused No. 1. There is very substantial [illegible] of testimony against him that he [illegible] caught in the thick of the fight."

There was a considerable body [illegible] testimony against him beginning [illegible] Mumtaz, who said she recognised him [illegible] the man, who struck her on the face w[illegible] a knife. There was the testimony of [illegible] Saegert, who said that he was the [illegible] with whom he had to struggle when [illegible] seized his hand with the pistol and s[illegible] him drop the pistol, which Col. Vicke[illegible] picked up later. He struggled with h[illegible] and practically never relaxed the grip u[illegible] til his comrades came to his assistan[illegible] and the resistence of accused No. 1 w[illegible] overpowered.

There was also corroborative evide[illegible] against accused No. 1. The evidence [illegible] Sarlekar, the manager of the Poona Hot[illegible] was important. It was corroborated by t[illegible] testimony of the owner of the hotel. Wh[illegible] motive had they to give false testimo[illegible] against the accused? They had no inter[illegible] in the murder of Bawla.

This disposed of the point of view of t[illegible] defence that a hotel manager was the la[illegible] witness who would be able to recognise t[illegible] men who put up in his hotel.

It was therefore clear from the eviden[illegible] of these witnesses and of Khan Mahom[illegible] Khan that he was one of t[illegible] conspirators and this coupled with t[illegible] evidence of the eye-witnesses served to [illegible] his guilt.

There were other minor pieces [illegible] evidence against No. 1. He took leave [illegible] October 16 and January 9 and the pr[illegible] bability was that he left Indore in the ca[illegible] which started on January 9. It was cle[illegible] that some persons must have come in thi[illegible] car and if the Jury believed Salvekar an[illegible] Khan Mahomed Khan, it seemed fairl[illegible] clear that accused No. 1 was one of thos[illegible] persons.

Regarding accused No. 2, the witness wh[illegible] identified him was Lieut. Batley. He ga[illegible] a striking description of the man. H[illegible] evidence was read out.

His Lordship addressing the Jury said [illegible] "I ask you to consider whether his de[illegible] cription of the man does not give you on[illegible] salient feature of the identity of accuse[illegible] No. 2. Try to visualise a mental pictu[illegible] of what took place. Imagine yoursel[illegible] turning your backs against the wall an[illegible] a man pointing a pistol at you. Will yo[illegible] not get a clear and momentary pictur[illegible] of the man."

Lt. Batley's description of the man was [illegible] that he was of slight build with wide open[illegible] eyes. The Judge asked the Jury whether [illegible] that was a description which tallied with [illegible] the man before them. Though not com[illegible]plete, was it not a description which gave [illegible] them at least some salient characteristics [illegible] of the accused No. 2? "Errors in identi[illegible]fication may occur," His Lordship con[illegible]tinued, "and it is perfectly true that in [illegible] many cases it is a dangerous thing to [illegible] accept as conclusive an identification in [illegible] circumstances such as the present. If the [illegible] case against accused No. 2 rested solely [illegible] upon that evidence we might say still [illegible] there is a reasonable doubt. But I ask [illegible] you to consider whether that is not an [illegible] important item of evidence." At Krishna [illegible] Bhuvan Hotel, His Lordship continued, [illegible] No. 2 was making preparations for receiving a party from Indore. In that connection, the Judge referred to the discussion on the question as to whether Poona Brahmin Hindu hotel authorities would accommodate Mahomedan guests. His Lordship deemed it unfortunate that, that was not put to the witnesses, concerned.

Referring to corroborative evidence against No. 2, he asked what was he doing in Poona why was he feverishly arranging about the motor car?

DISGUISED LANGUAGE OF TELEGRAMS.

It was open to the Jury to hold with reference to the telegrams exchanged between accused Nos. 2 and 9, that the telegrams addressed to particular individuals were presumably and in the ordinary course of business received by the addressees.

Regarding the disguised language of the telegrams, His Lordship asked whether there was any necessity for so doing if there was no criminality attaching to the wires. The conclusion was that the senders of the telegrams knew that an outrage would follow in the wake of those wires and hence the necessity for disguising them.

These wires related to dubious transactions and the car was to be used for the purpose of kidnapping Mumtaz.

His Lordship asked the Jury to take the demeanour of witnesses into consideration while judging of the veracity of their evidence.

Regarding witness Pradhan, having in view the arguments of Counsel for the defence as to the trustworthy character of his evidence, His Lordship observed: "Pradhan's manner is somewhat out of the common. He was very precise in his answers. He impressed me as having made a true statement. Witness was in some ways an irritating witness. But an irritating witness need not necessarily be a false witness. What motive had he for giving false evidence?"

Regarding Dhondu, the mali, he asked: "for what reasons was this man removed from Bombay to Indore except it be that he was in the know of the doings of the accused at Aurora House."

FIFTH ACCUSED, DIGHE.

With reference to accused No. 5, Dighe, Lieuts. Saegert and Batley expressed them-

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

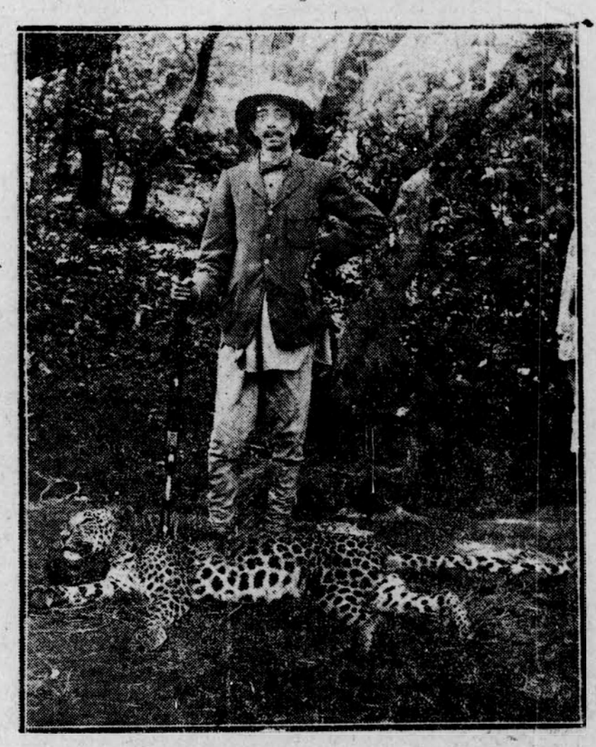
Minimum twelve words.

CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN.

Press Photo Agent.

The Prince of Asturias, eldest son of the King and Queen of Spain, received the Insignia as chief of the Spanish Boy Scouts, and all his brothers have been promoted to different ranks in the scouts. In the photo the Prince of Asturias is seen with his brother Don James (left) at the Scouts' Parade.

BAGGED BY A MINISTER.



This panther 7 ft. 10 in. in length, was bagged by the Hon Mr. Dehlavi the other day near Mahabaleshwar.

EARTHQUAKE AGAIN.

MANY HUNDREDS OF CASUALTIES'

JAPANESE TOWN HEAVILY DAMAGED.

LONDON,, May 23.

Osaka.—It is estimated that 200 persons have been killed and 500 injured at Toyooka as a result of an earthquake. Many hundreds of casualties occurred at Kenosaki where an extensive fire broke out, the whole town being ablaze, and a great stampede followed.

Seismological observations indicate that an earthquake was caused by Landslade.

The damage to sericulture has been most extensive economically, but only about one million yens worth of pproperty is covered by insurance.—Reuter.

Osaka is a city in Japan with a population of 821,235 having a growing foreign trade particularly in cotton.

Toyooka is a village in Hondo, Japan.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.

OSAKA, May 23.

Osaka.—It is believed that casualties have been few, because Tajima is thinly populated being a mountainous district whose only important industry is sericulture. Tokio and Yokahama are unaffected.

All communications between here and affected area are interrupted and the very scrappy news available from railway stations nd post offices shows that railway tunnels, racks and stations have been seriously damaged. The earthquake appears to have been as severe in many places as the great covement of September 1923, especially around Toyooka (which has a population of ten thousand) where the railway station has almost collapsed, and half the town is in flames. Kinosaki, famous alkaline hot spring centre, is believed to have been totally devastated. Relief is being rushed from Osaka and elsewhere.—Reuter.

OSAKA PEOPLE TERRIFIED.

OSAKA, May 23.

The inhabitants were terrified by a heavy earthquake shock this morning which lasted for three minutes. The shock was also felt at Kobe. Seriously affected area is confined to the province of Tajima and the coast along the Sea of Japan. It is reported that 200 houses have collapsed in the town of Toyooke where fire broke out in many places. Much damage was done to other towns in the same province.—Reuter.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

(Continued from page 8.)

selves very positively on the fact that he was then at the spot. (The Judge reads out their Evidence relating to accused No. 5).

Regarding the defence argument that Lieut. Batley's description of him was so mistaken as to lead one to believe that there was a mistake in the identification the judge discussed the circumstantial facts incriminating this accused.

Regarding Sharma's evidence, His Lordship said he was not impressed by his evidence. His strange story was not corroborated by any other evidence.

The Army Contractor's identification was not open to doubt. As to why Raschid who was stated to have travelled in the same compartment that night to Indore was not called, His Lordship said that the prosecution were not bound to call that witness. Moreover if he was called he would in all likelihood have corroborated Sharma.

BAHADURSHAW.

Regarding accused No. 3, there was the story of Ahmed, supported by the story of Mahomed Shafi, that dubious witness. Dhondu deposed to having seen accused No. 3 on January 10, 11, and on the afternoon of the 12th. It was accused No. 3, who drove the red Maxwell on the 12th to the spot where the onslaught was made.

Regarding accused No. 6 (Mumtaz Mahomed) His Lordship said that he did not attach importance to the evidence of the boy Tatia who said that he saw accused No. 6 at the lake washing the car on January 11.

Regarding the discovery of a railway ticket dated January 13, from the verandah of the accused's house, which was in an open box, His Lordship found it difficult to believe this evidence. Would it be possible for a man, after having taken it out of his pocket, to have preserved it in that box instead of destroying it, being of no value and more than that, an incriminating piece of evidence.

Regarding accused No. 7 (Abdul Latiff) he was one of the persons who arrived at Poona in the red Maxwell car on January 10. The witness Khan Mahomed Khan deposed to that fact. But there was no other evidence to connect him in the case. Beyond the fact that he was in the conspiracy there was nothing to connect him with the subsequent act

Regarding accused No. 8 (Kharamat Khan), taking the fact of his having taken leave, and the injuries on his person, the Jury had to consider whether his guilt was established beyond doubt.

PHANSE'S CASE.

His Lordship lastly referred to accused No. 9, Phanse, and said he stood on an entirely different footing. He first invited attention to Phanse's own story about the case which His Lordship remarked was very significant.

The accused had admitted that ht was busying himself about the return of Mumtaz to Indore. He had spoken of getting Mumtaz's signature on the affidavit at the instantce of Md. Mahale, pleader. Apparently that was not obtained.

Again he made a singular sattement that he purchased a motor car in conjunction with witness Allabux—a fact which had come out nowhere in the evidence. His Lordship could not say whether it was true and if it was it would go to show at least so far as that witness was concerned, that he was in communication with Allabux and therefore Allabux's story was not improbable, so far as accused No. 9 was concerned. What was meant by saying that Kamalabai had no opportunity of going away "at present." Did that mean that she could not get away, or did that mean that there was no opportunity of taking her away. The jury could take it as they pleased in the light of the evidence before them. In doing so, His Lordship told them, they should take into consideration the association between No. 2 and No. 9, the telegrams which passed between them, the purchase and despatch of the car etc. As far as His Lordship believed he thought that Phanse had no warrant to believe that Mumtaz was willing to return to Indore. Did the jury believe it possible or likely under the circumstances that he (No. 9) believed that she was only looking for an opportunity to escape from Bawla? If he took into consideration all the facts, the despatch of the car from Indore to Poona, the telegram regarding "fruits," the jury might find it difficult to put on innocent construction upon his acts.

Regarding the offences against accused No. 9 His Lordship said that the Jury must approach it only from the point of view of the evidence against him and of no other.

THE JURY RETIRE.

This closed the Judge's summing-up to the Jury who then retired to consider their verdict.

COUNSEL'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.

After the Jury had returned and delivered their verdict as given at the commencement of this report, the Judge asked whether counsel desired to say anything on the sentence.

Mr. Sen Gupta said it was perfectly clear on the verdict of the jury that accused No. 1 was guilty of all charges which had been brought against him, except two. He did not wish to say anything to show that the verdict of the jury was in any way wrong. There was now no doubt that he was guilty of some of the most serious offences one could commit. He submitted that as far as charges Nos. 5 and 10 were concerned two punishments were provided by the legislature. One was death and the other transportation for life. The Crown advisedly did not frame the charge of murder pure and simple under Sec. 302 in this case. On the evidence it was impossible to say whether the accused caused the death of Bawla. It was also quite clear that the jury had found him guilty of the charges Nos. 5 and 10 as they had come to the conclusion, because it was impossible to say as to who killed Bawla. Counsel, therefore, asked the Judge to award the alternative punishment and not the maximum punishment. After all what was accused No. 1? He was an ordinary man in the Indore State. He did not commit the offences for his own sake; he was merely a hireling and he was amongst the accused because he thought he could make some money out of the affair. Having regard to the charges on which he had been found guilty, having regard to the two alternative punishments, counsel asked the Court not to inflict the maximum punishment.

Mr. Velinker appealed for justice tempered with mercy on behalf of accused No. 2 who, he said, was a young man on whom great influences were brought to bear upon by other persons. He had succumbed to the influences unfortunately. There was no evidence that it was his hand that fired the shot. He therefore, asked the Court to give No. 2, justice with mercy. About No. 5 Mr. Velinker said he was a captain in the Air Force and the same arguments as in the cas of No. 2 applied to him. In this case also great influences must have been brought to bear on him and neither Nos. 2 and 5 desired to take away Mumtaz for their own ends. He asked the Court to deal with No. 5 leniently. With regard to the other accused he asked the Court to take as lenient a view as possible. He said there was no fire-arm found in the possession of accused No. 5.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of accused No. 9 said although the jury had given their verdict, it was in the hands of the Court to give sentences. Phanse stood in a peculiar position, and after all the Jury did not say that he was guilty of the more serious offences.

The Judge: I take it that he is found guilty of abetment of murder. It is punishable under Section 109.

Mr. Jinnah appealed for a reduction in the sentences that might be awarded to accused No. 9.

The Advocate-General said that accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 persisted in remaining on the spot even after the Military officers appeared on the scene, and as regards No. 2 he was seen firing at Lts. Batley and Saegert.

The Jury asked for and were granted exemption for five years.

SENTENCES.

His Lordship in passing sentence recapitulated the verdict of the Jury, which he declared he accepted. He then ordered in the first place that accused Nos. 6 and 8 be acquitted and discharged. (Here the two accused were permitted to leave the dock forthwith.) As regards the remaining accused His Lordship said: Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 have been held guilty of the offence of murder covered by charges Nos. 5, 10 and 11. Those three charges really deal wtih one single offence of murder and merely express the different legal aspect of the facts that have been proved. In the first instance therefore I have to decide what is the proper penalty in the cases of accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 for this offence of murder. The law lays down the sentence in cases of this nature as death or transportation for life, and naturally the Court give a more lenient sentence consistent with the ends of justice. Considering the part played by these persons in the commission of this offence it is clear that accused Nos. 3, 4 and 7 stand upon a different footing from accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and in their case the minor penalty is adequate. I therefore direct that accused Nos. 3, 4 and 7 do undergo the sentence of transportation for life.

Now there remains the cases of accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5. I regret that in the case of these persons, having regard to the heinous nature of the crime, the persistence that these persons manifested in resisting the attempts to rescue the victims, I cannot see my way to pass the minor sentence in their case, I therefore direct that accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

As regards accused No. 9 the Jury have found that he his guilty, firstly of the offence of conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz from British India, and secondly of charges Nos. 12 and 13, namely, abetment of murder and of attempt to murder. I am not concerned, and it is not my province to indicate any opinion on that verdict, but I am entitled to take this into consideration, that accused No. 9 was not on the scene in which the actual murder was committed and that it is only by the application of section III of the Penal Code that the Jury have found him giulty of the offence of abetment of murder. In this case therefore I consider the minor sentence which the law permits me to impose is appropriate. I therefore direct that accused No. 9 do undergo the sentence of transportation for life. As regards the remaining charges I do not consider it necessary in view of what I said to pass separate sentences. I shall therefore content myself with passing a nominal sentence, namely, one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the remaining charges against the accused, that is to say, on those charges on which there is a verdict of guilty against him, and I further direct that such sentences do run concurrently.

REPORTERS' PLIGHT.

On Saturday there was a great rush in the Court, to hear the Judge's summing-up to the Jury and the final verdict. The Judge, as usual on such occasions, shifted his seat to that end of the dais where the Jury sits, and the Press table was at the other end of the dais. The representatives of the Press naturally could not hear from that distant position, and one of them approached the Clerk of the Crown and he got permission from him for the reporters to sit on the bench where the attorneys and the clerks to Counsel sit, just opposite counsel. About five pressmen had taken their seats on this bench when Mr. Velinker arrived in the Court and seeing them seated there said "who asked you to sit here? I shall have you turned out of this place." Mr. Velinker said to Mr. Vakil, the Clerk of the Crown: "Mr. Vakil have them turned out, did you give them permission to sit here?" Mr. Vakil said he had allowed the pressmen to sit there provided Counsel had no objection. "No, I shall turn them out. Turn them out." Mr. Velinker said loudly, and the reporters left the bench in a body. After the reporters had resumed their original seats, Mr. Velinker called the "Times of India" reporter to him by name and said he would allow him alone to sit on the bench opposite to him, and he asked the clerks sitting there to make room for him. Thus one reporter of that paper got a seat, and immediately a "Daily Mail" man sidled up to the bench and took a seat there. Thus the other reporters were kept out, and the Judge's summing-up could scarcely be heard by them from their seats.

SOLIDARITY OF THE EMPIRE.

ON WHAT IT DEPENDS.

LONDON, May 22.

The Empire Day celebrations were held yesterday in many parts of the country. The chief function in London was a gathering of 1,000 school children at the Guildhall where they were addressed by the Lord Mayor and the President of the Board of Education. The celebrations will continue till the week-end, culminating on Sunday in a thanksgiving service at the Wembley Stadium at which the King and the Queen will be present.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 23.

Speaking at the Empire Day Dinner at the Colonial Institute last night Mr Amery emphasised the importance of the nations of the world recognising the nations of the Empire as their equals, also the importance of their insisting on that recognition. He believed that time would come when many nations outside the orbit of the Empire would voluntarily seek admission to that partnership. He could not imagine that any nation enjoying the privileges of partnership could deliberately sacrifice those privileges. The danger to unity lay rather in misunderstanding and shortsightedness. His experience at the Colonial Office had convinced him that no constitution could keep the Empire together which depended upon despatches and telegrams. The main task of Imperial statesmanship in the near future lay in the statesmen getting in personal touch and discussing the common problems in a spirit of friendliness.

Sir William Manning, ex-Governor of Ceylon, responding on behalf of the Colonies and Dependencies paid a tribute to the assistance of the Ceylonese in carrying out the most difficult constitutional reform which was now working smoothly and successfully although when Mr. Amery first outlined his proposals in 1920 Sir W. Manning believed that it was beyond the powers of the colony to carry them out.

The musical programme was contributed to by the Dominion talent including Ivy Philips, the Australian.—Reuter.

STORM IN BOSPHORUS.

STEAMER FOUNDERS: 44 DROWNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.

Forty-four passengers and crew were drowned when the Turkish coasting steamer "Heraklia" with a cargo of coal foundered in the storm at the entrance to the Bosphorus. A violent gale has done considerable damage to the telegraphic communication with Angora, which has been interrupted.—Reuter.

IN INDIA.

SIMLA, May 23.

Empire Day was duly celebrated at all the important towns in India to-day:—A. P.

TWO LIFEBOATS SMASHED.

TWO VESSELS FOUNDER.

QUIMPER, May 24.

Two lifeboats which went to the assistance of two small vessels in the violent storm were smashed by great waves, which overturned and wrecked them. Several of the crew who roped themselves to the benches were sucked down and drowned. The remainder were dashed against the rocks and perished. Only one escaped.

Meanwhile, the two vessels foundered. Twelve out of the sixteen, who formed their crew were drowned.—Reuter.

UP AGAINST BRAHMINS.

(Continued from page 7.)

narrow majority. Interesting discussion lasting over two hours took place over the aims and objects of the Conference including one clause for securing Government services for non-Brahmins.

Open session of the Conference commenced at 8-30 a.m. and discussion on the resolutions is going on. Much ill-feeling has been created regarding the attitude of *Satyashodhakas* and communal meetings are likely to be organised at no distant date disowning allegiance with the Conference.

STORMY SCENES.

CONGRESS WORKER INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 23.

As forecasted in my last message proceedings of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Conference were marked with several stormy scenes and the tension thus engendered culminated in causing rather serious injuries to Mr. Keshavrao Jangamrao, a Congress worker, and some minor injuries to others by means of lathies. Yesterday the open session of the Conference was postponed quite unexpectedly for allowing the Subjects Committee to dispose of several resolutions which could not be considered the previous night. Hence the session commenced yesterday at 4-30 p.m. and after passing a few resolutions adjourned at 9-30 p.m. for one hour only and again met at 11 p.m. The session lasted till 5 o'clock this morning after which it was dissolved.

Among nearly two dozen resolutions adopted by the Conference important ones were: (1) claiming allegiance to and endorsing resolutions passed by the All-India Non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum, (2) recommending Non-Brahmins to elect their fellowmen to local self-Government institutions, (3) protesting against increase of land revenue in Berar. (4) recommending the C. P. Government to pass a Religious Endowment Bill. Besides the Conference adopted by a majority a resolution strongly protesting against the speech delivered by Mr. Deshmukh at the Bombay Provincial Conference. This resolution was opposed by Mr. Ghorpade, General Secretary, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and Messrs. Charde and Kothekar, pleaders. A resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance was also adopted. Another resolution requesting the Local Government to appoint from amongst non-Brahmins two Ministers to administer the Transferred Subjects was also adopted. It is to be noted that a resolution recommending inter-marriages and dinners amongst all communities and castes except that of Brahmins was lost by an overwhelming majority. Several speakers were put to constant interruptions. This resulted in a big disturbance in which lathis were freely used. One Congress worker, Mr. Jangamwar was pierced with some sharp instrument and his arm was badly injured at two places. Thus ended this year's Non-Brahmin Conference.

MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL.

MADRAS, May 23.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Madras Irrigation Bill recently passed by the Madras Legislative Council will be sent back to the Council for further consideration of certain special points.—A. P.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CURE.

PROPOSAL OF RESEARCH COMMISSION

LONDON, May 23.

The League of Nations' Conference on Sleeping Sickness in Africa at present sitting in London has drawn up a series of unanimous recommendations in which it suggests an exchange of information and periodical conferences between infected and neighbouring countries, investment of medical officers participating in the campaign with administrative powers, system of sanitary passports for natives in the affected areas for control of inter-frontier traffic and provision of uninhabited frontier areas in order to facilitate the control of native traffic.

Opinion is expressed that an international commission should engage in research work recommended by the League's experts committee, including investigation into relations between Trypanosomiasis. Gambiensis and Trypanosomiasis Rhodesiensis and that there should be co-ordination in the research. A tribute is paid to the work carried out by the Entebbe Institute and by Dr. Duke who, it is suggested, should preside over the Research Commission to meet there about the end of the year. International contributions towards the cost are proposed, also the League assistance.—Reuter's Special Service.

FUNERAL OF EARL OF YPRES.

LONDON, May 23.

The remains of the Earl of Ypres will be conveyed on the 25th May by motor hearse from Deal to Golder's Green for cremation. Ashes will remain overnight in the Irish Guards chapel at Wellington barracks. The funeral service will be held at Westminster Abbey at 5-30 on the evening of the 26th May followed by a military procession to Victoria Station in which there will be six battalions of infantry, one battery of artillery, eight squadrons of cavalry and detachment from Navy. Interment which will be made at Rippie, Kent, the birthplace of the Earl of Ypres, will be private.—Reuter's Special Service.

K. C. S. I. FOR MAHARAJAH OF RAJPIPLA.

LONDON, May 22.

His Majesty at Buckingham Palace this evening received the Maharajah of Rajpipla whom he invested with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Star of India. The King also received Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan, the ex-Nawab of Loharu.—Reuter's Special.

LORD READING.

LONDON, May 22.

Lord and Lady Reading took luncheon to-day with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter's Special.

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RESULT OF VINITA MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Out of 170 candidates the following 94 have been declared successful:—

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Sanskrit—Hindustani.—1 Doshi, H. U. *Sanskrit—English.*—4. Gandhi, P.M., 5. Jani, G. D., 6. Joshi, C. L., 7 Joshi, T. H., 9 Dave, H. K., 11 Desai, M. B., 12 Doshi, C. P., 14 Patel, C. B., 15 Patel, C. S., 18 Patel, R. K., 20 Patel, H. J., 21 Purani, K. C., 22 Panchal, D. S., 23 Baraiya, S. N., 24 Bhatt, C. V., 26 Vora, H. N., 27 Luhar, T. P., 29 Shah, C. C., 30 Shah, M. B., 31 Snaghavi, D. M.

Weaving—Hindustani.—32 Modha, M. K. 33 Sthanakiya, T. A.,

Weaving—English.—34 Trivedi, B. K., 35 Dave, A. A., 36 Dave, M. P., 38 Bhatt, N. M.

Athletics—English.—41 Patel, M. A.

Tailoring—Hindustani.—43 Dave, D. C.

Tailoring—English.—49 Nayak, R. M., 53 Patel, M. U., 56 Patel, H. A., 59 Brahmabhatt, M. S.

Drawing—English.—62 Chaturvedi, H. S.

Commerce—English.—63 Adhyaru, S. K., 65 Gandhi, J. N., 66 Gandhi, M. S., 67 Joshi, G. P., 68 Jhaveri, A. S., 69 Jhaveri, G. K., 70 Topiwala, S. M., 71 Thakkar, L. P., 74 Talati, D. K., 75 Trivedi, S. S., 77 Dalal, S. C., 78 Dave, K. M., 79 Dave, Y. D., 80 Dvivedi, K. B., 81 Nayak, K. D., 83 Patel C. K., 86 Parikh, J. A., 88 Patel, B. C., 91 Patel, R. U., 92 Patel, R. M., 93 Pandya, A. M., 95 Bhatt, H. B., 96 Mashruwala, L. F., 97 Mehta, M. C., 99 Yoddha, B. R., 104 Shah, K. C., 105 Shah, K. N., 106 Shah, K. B, 107 Shah, C. G., 108 Shah, J. T., 109 Shah, J. M., 110 Shah, N. M., 111 Shah N. D., 112 Shah, P. M., 115 Shah, M. J., 117 Shah, L. C., 119 Shah, V. M., 121 Shah, V. V., 122 Shah, S. C., 124 Shah, S. J., 125 Shah, H. M., 126 Shah, H. G ..127 Sheikh A. N., 128 Shroff, J. V., 132 Soni, N. S., 133 Soni, N. C.

SURAT CENTRE.

Sanskrit—English.—135 Nayak, L, M., 136 Variawala, K. M.

Agriculture—Hindustani.—137 Nayak, K. G., 139 Nayak, G. K.,

Weaving—Hindustani.—141 Nayak, R. G.

Carpentry—English.—144 Desai, V. D., 145 Marfatia, S. B., 147 Shah, K. D., 148 Saiyvad, A. F.

Commerce—English.—149 Bhatt, B. G.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Music—English.—161 Buch, H. J., 162 Bhatt, A. K.

Commerce—English.—167 Dalal, J. M., 169 Vaidya, N. G.

Note.—No. 72 is plucked for abetting copying.

24th May 1925,

K. G. MASHRUWALA,
Mahamatra.

PRATHAMA EXAMINATION.

Out of 153 candidates the following 20 pass fully:—

SECOND CLASS.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

9 Shukla, S. P., 11 Jasani, G. B., 14 Nanavati, A. T., 15 Bhatt, V. M., 16 Mehta, M. M., 20 Shah, N. D., 22 Shroff, K. N., 28 Agarwae, D. R.,

PASS.

1 Patel, K. F., 4 Teli, R. M., 6 Shah, B. H., 10 Zunzunuwala, P. P., 12 Desai, R. H., 18 Mehta, S. M., 19 Shah C. M., 21 Shah, L. S., 31 Gandhi, H. C., 51 *Miss Kanuga, S. B.*

BOMBAY CENTRE.

52 Khadilkar, Y. K., 53 Japi, P. K.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULT.

The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets.

2 Marfatia, A. B. (5), 5 Pandit, N. T. (5), 7 Sutar, A. I. (4), 13 Dharmadhikari, S. J. (4), 17 Mehta, L. C. (5), 23 Sayade, M. D. (5), 24 Gavshi M. R. (4), 25 Bhachech, D. K. (1), 27 Dani, J. V. (5), 29 Patel, C. J. (4), 30 Gariwala R. S. (2), 33 Jhaveri, B. K. (2), 35 Patel, C. A. (1), 37 Patel, M. S. (5), 40 Patel, S. B. (1), 41 Parekh, J. C. (5), 42 Bhatt, N. S. (2), 43 Yoddha, C. R. (5), 45 Shah, J. G. (4), 47 Shah, B. V. (1), 48 Shah, R. D. (4), 50 Selat, M. H. (3).

Note.—No. 44 is plucked in all subjects for copying.

SNATAKA EXAMINATION.

The following 28 candidates have passed the full examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

5 Patel, G. J. (Rel.—Philo.)

SECOND CLASS.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Languages.—9 Trivedi, R. D., 10 Patel, M. Z., 15 Parekh, N. N., 40 Valame, N. V.

Social Science.—45 Desai, K. R.

Commerce.—88 Amin, C. T., 89 Amin, J. C., 94 Patel, B. K., 101 Modi, B. D.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

109 Datar, M. R. (*Langs.*), 122 Adhvaryu, N. K. (*Com.*).

PASS.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Arya. Vidya.—3 Chohan, K. P., 8 Purani, J. H.

Languages.—12 Bhatt, R. D., 29 Saladkar, M. V.

Social Science.—52 Patel, D. V., 60 Desai, M. K., 61 Nayak, G. M.

Commerce.—92 Nagarwadia, R. P., 93 Patel, C. J., 95 Patel, R. M., 98 Trivedi, C. B., 106 Shah, S. R.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages.—110 Kanade, D. K., 112 Phadke, N. P.

Social Science.—114 Desai, M. G., 117 Vashi, K. P.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Arya Vidya.—1 Kaka, P. K., (1), 6 Patel, R. C. (4).

Languages.—11 Pandya, H. L. (1), 13 Desai, M. P. (1), 14 Patel, S. S. (3), 16 Bhatt, I. D. (3), 17 Joshi, P. J. (6), 18 Thakore, I. B. (1), 19 (*Miss Patel, M. V.* (5), 21 Shah, C. K. (7), 22 Desai, G. G. (2), 23 Patel, M. H. (2), 24 Shah, A. N. (2), 25 Patel, U. N. (3), 26 Patel, U. R. (1), 27 Patel, P. K. (2), 28 Patel, P. J. (2), 30 Amin, M. P. (2), 31 Chokhawala, G. R. (2), 32 Thakur, V. B. (1), 33 Trivedi, G. C. (1), 34 Patel, A. N. (3), 35 Patel, I. N. (1), 36 Patel, P. S. (4), 37 Patel, R. G. (6), 39 Patel, S. D. (4).

Social Science.—42 Thakore, H. M. (2), 46 Desai, J. R. (4), 47 (*Miss Desai, N. H.* (4), 48 Desai, P. M. (5), 49 Desai, R. L. (1), 50 Patel, G. C. (will be announced afterwards), 51 Patel, J. S. (1), 54 Parikh, R. X. (3), 55 Banker, S. C. (2), 56 Shah, K. V. (2), 57 Shah, N. V. (5), 58 (*Miss*) *Sheth, I. C.* (2).

Mathematics.—62 Nayak, L. M. (2), 63 Patel, M. J. (1), 64 Patel, S. G. (2).

Music.—65 (*Miss Kanuga, S. B.* (2), 66 Jhala, M. H. (2).

Commerce.—68 Gandhi, J. J. (2), 69 Choksi, R. G. (1), 70 Jeshwar, R. H. (1), 71 Joshi M. G. (1), 72 Dave, A. K. (1), 73 Dave, K. H. (1), 74 Dvivedi, R. O. (1). 75, Patel, A. B. (1), 76 Patel, C. N. (1) 79 Parikh, D. M. (2), 80 Fadia, A. P. (1) 81 Bhagat, B. I. (1), 82 Shah, K. H. (1), 83 Shah, M. M. (1), 84 Shah, H. P. (1), 85 Shah, H. V. (1), 86 Shukla, K. M. (2), 87 Sahcba, D. H. (1), 90 Doctor, N. S. (1), 91 Dadawala, P. B. (6), 96 Pradhan, G. K. (3 99 Patel, N. M. (4), 100 Mehta, B. A. (5), 102 Shah, P. M. (4), 103 Shah, R. D. (3), 104 Nanavati, V. K. (5), 105 Shah, V. T. (4), 107 Shah, S. M. (6),

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages.—108 Adhvaryu, B. D. (4), 111 Naik, K. P., (5), 113 Kshirsagar, G. B. (2).

Social Science.—115 Nevatia, R. K. (4), 116 Mule, P. R. (5), 119 Sansare, S. L. (3).

Commerce.—123 Desai, B. L. (2).

Result of the science Examination will be announced later on.

MADRAS LETTER.

THE GURUKULA CONTROVERSY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Madras, May 18.

All true lovers of the country, will be considerably pained to find passing squables like the Shermadevi Gurukula Controversy. The Tamil Naidu P. C. C, which met at Trichinopoly on the 29th ultimo devoted itself entirely to this subject, but the resolution finally adopted by that body, will hardly help to relieve the present tension. Mr. C. Rajagopalachar tried his best to put the Committee right by bringing forward an amendment which, while advising the authorities of the Gurukula in view of the agitation that had been started to give up all distinctions in the matter of inter-dining, wisely deprecated public interference in the details of internal management of institutions like this Gurukula and expressed its opinion that those in charge of such institutions should be free to tackle prevailing prejudices and practices, according to their own judgment, with particular reference to the difficulties and circumstances of each case. Finally another amendment expressing the opinion of the Committee that the gradation of merit based on birth should not be observed in Indian Social life and recommending this principle to be practised in all organisations partaking in the national movement was passed by a majority. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has resigned his place in the P. C. C. and his resignation has been followed up by several others. After all what was devoutly wished for by Mahatmaji to be a "khadder year" had been converted into one of communal squabbles on a purely trivial affair and all Congress work had come more or less to a standstill. Even those who willingly subscribed to the yarn franchise are now refusing to send their quota to the P. C. C. and unless the Working Committee of the Congress interferes and does the needful there is no hope of Congress Constructive work being carried on efficiently in this Province.

LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Special Correspondent of the "*Hind*," at Otacamund informs that paper that the Revenue Member is engaged in drafting a Land Revenue Bill on the lines indicated by him in reply to the budget debate. It is stated that the general principle that the maximum enhancement at any resettlement should not exceed 18¾% will be laid down in the Bill and that a provision will be made that every enhancement should be submitted to the Legislative Council in the form of a Taxation Bill. I trust the members of the Madras Legislative Council will keep themselves alert and safeguard the interests of the poor ryots when the Bill is introduced in the Council and not allow themselves to be influenced by the so-called guarantees.

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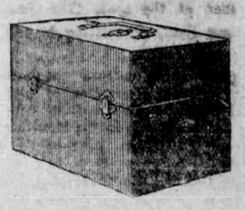

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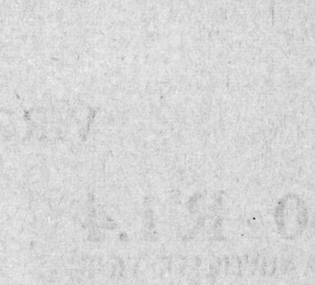

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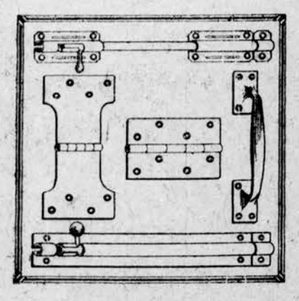

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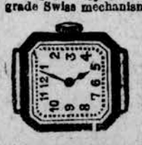

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Printed and published for the IndianNewspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLABRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.